FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 071 *11 April 1984*

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REPORTAGE ON 20TH ECLA SESSION IN LIMA

Resolution Issued on Debt

PY061716 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Today ECLA rejected the current conditions for the payment of the foreign debt because they lead to chaos. It recommended that the member-states reactivate their economies and reduce interest rates in agreement with their creditors. This was the main resolution adopted by the plenum of the 20th ECLA meeting which is going to close with a declaration on a plan for regional economic recovery tomorrow.

The plenum reminded French delegate Robert Hourcaillou that the foreign debt of the Third World is $810 billion, that $330 billion belongs to Latin America, an amount which continues to grow, although at a much slower pace since 1982.

Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Luis C. Villegas recalled President Belisario Betancur's remarks that Latin America will pay its debt as long as payment conditions do not strangle our development and democracy. Dominician delegate Jesus Maria Fernandez said that the deterioration of the standard of living of the population is detrimental to independence, destroys the values of freedom, and abolishes the possibilities of a just distribution of wealth. Stopping development by paying the foreign debt means collapse.

The ECLA resolution says that the economic policies for internal readjustments and the renegotiation of the foreign debt produced a high social cost because they lead to a substantial deficit in the balance of payments and in some countries to recession and unemployment. The document adds that these policies have increased the cost of external financing, and that the process of renegotiation should favor international trade, eliminate protectionism in the industrialized world, and reduce imports of the Third World, which should diversify its exports.

In conclusion, the resolution recommends that it is absolutely essential for development to coordinate efforts to reactivate the regional economy and to lower interest rates, aiming at improving employment and easing social tensions in the north and south. At the same time, lower interest rates will help pay for credits.

The plenum also approved the report on the work programs for ECLA divisions, for the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and for the Latin American Center for Population Study.

The plenum also reviewed the hemisphere's population policies based on the principle of preserving human life on the planet. This policy will be submitted by Rafael Salas, director of the UN Fund for Population Studies, during an international conference in Mexico next August.

Further Details

PY100105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0208 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (EFE) -- ECLA today called upon the developed nations to help in alleviating Latin America's $330 billion foreign debt. At the same time, it rejected actions and threats against economic development and free trade in Central America. The 20th ECLA meeting ended in Lima tonight amid the general consensus that the developed world must lighten the burden of the region's foreign debt.

The resolutions approved by ECLA constitute a call on the developed nations to accept their share of the responsibility for the burden of the debt, as far as the increase of interest rates and the decline of the prices of raw materials on the international market are concerned.

After an entire week of meetings -- which were held at the ministers' level since last Wednesday -- ECLA focused mainly on the cost to society and development of Latin America's huge foreign debt, which amounts to nearly $330 billion.

With the opposition of the United States and the abstention of other developed countries which belong to ECLA, the plenary meeting approved a report consistent with the above terms which also called for the eradication of protectionist policies in the wealthy countries, to encourage exports from the Latin American region.

ECLA "categorically rejected" actions and threats against economic development and free trade in Central America, a resolution which was approved by consensus at the plenary meeting. The ECLA resolution also stated that any foreign interference that is detrimental to peace and economic development in Central America must be eliminated and reiterated its support for the efforts of the "Contadora Group." ECLA also urged all nations and international organizations to increase their economic aid to Central American nations.

This resolution was approved instead of another one submitted by a group of Latin American countries that met with resistance from several nations and that dealt with actions that affect Nicaragua's economic development. The plenary meeting chose to make general statements concerning the Central American region rather than discuss the problems of any single nation.

The resolution reiterated the sovereign right of all Latin American and Caribbean nations to follow, in peace and freedom "free from any type of foreign interference, their own economic, social, and political courses, and rejected discriminatory or coercive economic measures implemented for political reasons."

Session Concludes

PY072030 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The 20th session of ECLA meetings, which ended in Lima today, has yielded important suggestions regarding the work that this organization and the Latin American and Caribbean countries will carry out during the coming months. This was disclosed by Ignacio Basombrio Zender, head of the National Planning Institute, in statements made to Telediario.

[Begin Basombrio Zender recording] The Peruvian Government has had the great pleasure to host this important regional meeting that has successfully fulfulled its objectives. The main subjects discussed during this meeting referred to the Latin American and Caribbean region's development strategy, the foreign debt problem, and the domestic adjustment policies. There has been an interesting exchange of opinions on each of these subjects and a series of resolutions have been reached that represent a contribution and help to the work that ECLA, as well as the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean regions, will carry out during the coming months. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITY, JOINT EFFORTS

PY101914 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0004 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today in Villa Adelina, Vicente Lopez District, Buenos Aires Province, dedicated a pumping facility which will supply water to more than 700,000 persons. On this occasion he announced the launching of an emergency water supply plan (PROAGUA) designed to resolve the shortage of water which more than 3 million inhabitants of the metropolitan area are experiencing. Here is the text of his speech:

My dear friends, I wanted to be here today not only to have the pleasure of greeting you all, and especially old acquaintances who have been struggling for a long time now to strengthen democracy without regard for political parties, but also because I felt that it was time for us to tell you here, the country in general, and especially the inhabitants of the large cities, that our government regards the problem of water shortages as very important.

I would like to tell all of you, my fellow Argentines, that we will succeed. This success, as I have said before, will not be the success of any government, but the success of an entire people who have decided once and for all to make our nation into something that our fathers dreamed about. For this we must unite without exceptions. We cannot be divided by electoral issues. We must understand the enormous obstacles we Argentines must overcome together.

We must understand that hate, resentment, and struggle are opposing anything that we could undertake together. It is not true that we are threatened by destabilization; it is much worse than that. Those of us who want to work together for our nation have, in fact, to deal with Lebanonization, which is the raising of banners other than our own in order to plunge us into a war which could turn brother against brother.

We can choose between only two courses and neither of them implies following a political party. One of these courses has deep roots in history and will surely lead us to an Argentina where peace, development, freedom, and justice will prevail. The other course is advocated by a few people who, from one extreme or another, seek to resurrect confrontation and hate among us. Let us all be aware of our duty. The government is certainly prepared to do its share and I am convinced that the Argentine people feel the same way. Thus, our task will be to enforce respect for moral and ethical principles so as to strengthen the struggle for the dignity of man.

Our job will be no more or less than to be what we are, to uphold the banners of high moral standards, solidarity, and mutual respect for the rights of all within a framework of a state of law and social justice. Thus, it is a phase which we must go through together. It is time, as we have been saying, to show aliens and citizens that here we have a people who have assumed their responsibility and who are prepared to stop anyone, be he citizen or foreigner, from taking this from them in the future.

We said that we could by no means resolve our sociopolitical problems overnight, but we also said that a clear-cut change would be noticeable overnight, because we would put an end to shady deals and injustice in Argentina.

We are following this course because this is what the Argentine people wanted. This is our chance, this is the time to come together, friends. This is the time for equitably shared efforts which will be made, basically, by those who have more. This is the way it should be.

In the final analysis, we will overcome our problems through joint efforts. Today we shake hands expressing satisfaction over a facility which eased the minds of hundreds of thousands of families as far as their health was concerned, but we must all realize that solidarity must continue if we want these children who are surrounding this podium today to live under conditions better than those we have had to endure.

For this we must all understand the meaning, the scope, and the depth of the call for national unity, which will permit us to work for the legitimate objectives of our country and of our region, doing away with alternatives that will always be false if they do not take into account Argentine interests. Thus, rejoicing in our participation in a task that will be essential for our future, let each and every one of us recall our responsibility and say: Let us now put an end to the Argentine crisis.

CAPUTO ON FALKLANDS, DEBT, L.A. SOLIDARITY

PY110259 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] During a meeting of the Latin American Regional Group [GRULA] at the UN, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the following in a speech:

[Begin Caputo recording] Mr President, the Argentine people already know, as a matter of fact, the value of Latin American solidarity, and the nation wants to reiterate here its deepest gratitude for the support received on the Malvinas, Southern Georgias, and southern Sandwich Islands issue, as well as for the stand recently taken by the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil with regard to the Argentine foreign debt.

The first instance, as is well known, is all about an intolerable colonial status and my government trusts that through the compliance of Resolutions 37/9 and 38/12 by the United Kingdom we may be able to sit at the negotiating table so that negotiations can lead us to a peaceful and effective recovery of the practice of our rights over the Malvinas, Southern Georgias, and Southern Sandwich Islands.

The second case is an example of the Latin American will to work as a team to overcome our common problems. This obliges us to reciprocate and Argentina undertakes this commitment aware that concrete facts of continental solidarity are taking place in the region, facts which are beyond all rhetoric. This solidarity gave rise to the ideas of Carlos Calvo and Jose Maria Drago, and motivated the poltical pursuits of Honorio Pueyrredon and Hipolito Yrigoyen. Therefore, we may say that the natural outcome for the abovementioned sympathetic stand constitutes a sort of regionalization of solutions, since the Latin American problems must be resolved by the Latin Americans themselves.

This is the deep meaning of the fortunate and sound initiative of the Contadora Group and I would like to take the opportunity today, during this meeting, to reiterate our full support to the efforts of the Contadora Group in achieving a solution to the difficult problems that Central America is enduring. [end recording]

MARTINEZ: FALKLANDS SOVEREIGNTY NONNEGOTIABLE

PY102358 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2116 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today stated that the sovereignty of the Malvinas is not for discussion because the islands belong to Argentina. The statement was made when the vice president was asked about the information made known yesterday that the British reply to our country's latest proposal avoided mentioning the sovereignty aspect. Martinez said that the British reply will be considered and analyzed as soon as Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who is now in the United States, returns. The public will be informed thereafter.

As for the question of sovereignty over the southern archipelago, Martinez reasserted that no discussion will be allowed. We follow our thesis which is in consonance with Argentina's inalienable rights. What we want is a resumption of negotiations so that the situation can be peacefully settled, and so that the UN request supporting the Argentine position is complied with.

Vice President Martinez made these remarks at the Ezeiza International Airport shortly before departing for Madrid in the company of three senators. The group is responding to an invitation from the president of the Spanish Senate. The senators accompanying Martinez are: Ricardo Laferriere (UCR-Entre Rios), Eduardo Menem (PJ-La Rioja), and Ricardo Leconte (Liberal-Corrientes).

MEXICO SIGNS BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

FL062233 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0003 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said that Argentina agrees with Mexico on the need for working toward the integration of the two nations to protect themselves from trade discrimination and to be able to express their views on world problems. The Argentine president made the statement at a press conference given prior to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's departure, who left for Caracas after a 3-day official visit to Buenos Aires.

We have agreed with Mexico on integrating our nations to defend ourselves from foreign trade discrimination, to coordinate our economic and financial policies, to consult with each other on international problems, and to clearly express our views on world problems, Alfonsin said. I believe that to the degree that we define our common stance on the search for peace in Latin America and for universal justice we will be heard by the entire world, he stated.

President De la Madrid's stay in Argentina brought about the signing of five cooperation agreements on economic, financial, and trade matters, and the setting up of a permanent consulting mechanism between the two countries.

One of the most immediate results of the Mexican president's visit was the signing of an agreement between Mexico's National Company for Basic Commodities [CONASUPO] and the Argentine Grain Council [Junta Argentina de Granos] for the purchase by Mexico of 1.4 million tons of grain from Argentina this year.

Another result of the two presidents' meeting was an agreement on opening a $50 million line of credit between the two countries to finance trade efforts. Other agreements cover active cooperation in educational and scientific-technological matters and in tourism and transportation.

From now on, Argentina and Mexico will undertake an active parallel development in the petroleum, petrochemical, iron and steel, and metal machinery industries and in port-oriented engineering. This parallel development will take place through dual investment projects, which governments and businesses of the two countries will begin simultaneously.

De la Madrid's visit to Argentina not only decisively strenthened bilateral relations -- which had been virtually frozen during the last decade -- but also presented the opportunity for the two presidents to discuss coinciding views on the most urgent problems affecting Latin America, hemispheric security, and developing countries, as was stated in the long and detailed joint communique signed by Presidents De la Madrid and Alfonsin yesterday.

RADICAL PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

PY101446 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2214 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (DYN) -- Before his departure for the PRC, Argentine roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen today admitted that there are some disagreements between the economy and defense ministers over this year's military budget and he asserted that the defense budget will experience a "substantial decrease."

Solari Yrigoyen, who heads a Radical Civic Union (UCR) delegation that left today for the PRC where it will meet with PRC officials, briefly discussed the objectives of this trip before he boarded the plane. In the statement he read shortly before his departure from Ezeiza International Airport, Solari Yrigoyen said that "the new international policy that President Raul Alfonsin has implemented has no borders. It is in keeping with this policy that we are today leaving for the PRC as members of a UCR delegation with the objective of explaining without any intermediaries the goals of our international policy." He added that the UCR administration's international policy is based "on maintaining friendly and mutually advantageous relations with all countries."

He noted: "We are going to the PRC to seek points of agreement with a friendly nation that has supported the defense of our sovereignty and our territorial integrity during the Malvinas issue, and that, beyond any cultural, geographic, and political differences that separate us, like us, opposes all imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and repudiates racism and discrimination."

Solari Yrigoyen expressed the hope that this visit "will contribute to the easing of international tensions, will increase Argentina's negotiating capacity, and will achieve the lofty peaceful objectives that it seeks at the international level."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY BUDGET, PROMOTIONS

PY101917 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1526 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (DYN) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras stated here today that the military budget will be "slightly above" 3 percent of the GDP and he announced that the Armed Forces promotions list will be submitted to Congress "before the end of the month."

The official made this statement at the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport before his departure for Amr del Plata, where he will attend submarine exercises with the Navy chief of staff, Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa.

Borras requested that these issues be handled with "prudence" and "discretion" since those involved are "hyper-sensitive" about the issue. He added that the Defense Ministry is still drafting the lists. He noted that efforts have been made to decrease the military budget to slightly above 3 percent [of the GDP] and that this will demand much "creativeness" to be able to achieve "successful results."

The defense minister also referred to the speech that President Alfonsin delivered yesterday about national unity and he said that this speech is in keeping with the present situation. He said: "The government is being criticized from all national sectors and if we study recent newspaper articles and commentaries, for example regarding the Armed Forces promotion lists, it is obvious that there is no good will." He noted that "no one is willing to handle prudently an issue in which all the protagonists are hypersensitive."

UNIONS NIX AUSTERITY PLAN; STRIKE WARNINGS

PY090100 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The Government's new wage policy received almost complete rejection yesterday from the nation's top union leaders. Unified General Confederation of Labour Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini warned the CGT "will not accept (the policy) under any circumstances" while the Committee of 20 issued a statement calling for a "realistic economic policy."

Ubaldini, shortly before leaving for Formosa where he will present the flood-hit region with clothes and material collected by the CGT, rapped the new wage policy granting wage increases every three months rather than on a monthly basis as had previously been the case, saying a "disaster awaits us" if the policy is implemented. After stating "time has proven us right" Ubaldini demanded that a "serious" wage and price controls policy be implemented. In an ironic tone, the CGT leader said the government "should study the needs" of workers "before giving percentages of what might be."

Ubaldini also demanded the repayment of the foreign debt "be carried out without a recession, as President Raul Alfonsin promised." CGT Press Secretary Armando Cavalieri meanwhile claimed the government's wage policy "is closer to the IMF than to the strategy announced by the President."

Union sources said the unified CGT would meet on Monday to formulate a "tough and critical" stance towards the new wage policy. A statement issued by the Committee of 20, led by Luis Etchezar and Jorge Lujan, likewise rapped the new wage policy for demanding more of workers than even the military government did. Union Work Committee leader Jose Baez meanwhile said the shift will lead to a "significant loss in workers' buying power."

On another labour front, the executive power abrogated a contract between the state petroleum firm YPF and the State Petroleum Workers' Union (SUPE) which forces the closure of all tourist facilities used by SUPE members, the union reported. SUPE added that the social insurance funds of its members were thus shut off, since YPF is no longer obliged to deposit workers' and YPF contributions into the union agency controlling the funds.

New strike warnings appeared yesterday, with printshop, train, Gas del Estado, and university workers now joining the already announced strike threats by construction and auto workers. The 300,000-strong Metal Workers' Union (UOM) meanwhile warned that the possibility of strike action by that union is "accelerating." In a statement issued yesterday UOM blamed the Labour Ministry for not responding to workers' demands for better working conditions.

The Argentine Printers' Union announced a 24-hour strike for next Friday which is expected to shut down newspapers, while train drivers are expected to stop locomotives nationwide for two hours next Thursday from 8 am to 10 am to protest the "lack of response" by the Health Ministry to their demands for better working conditions.

Gas del Estado workers threatened strike action as part of their "battle plan" unless the sector is granted a $11,500 wage increase. Finally, the 45,000-strong National University Workers' Federation announced 24, 48, and 72-hour strikes during April in demand of employee wage benefits.

ALFONSIN CHARGED WITH MAKING 'DEAL' IN TRIALS

PY101442 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1357 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- Argentine citizen Juan Gramano, who appeared this morning before the Armed Forces Supreme Council, today said that President Raul Alfonsin had made a deal in which only 10 or 12 persons will be sentenced for excesses committed during the war against subversion.

After appearing before the Armed Forces Council as a witness in the case against Ramon Miralles, the former Buenos Aires Province economy minister, Gramano said that this agreement establishes who "will be the scapegoats, like Suarez Mason said." Gramano was alluding to a statement that Suarez Mason made to the press in which he said that he would leave the country so as not to be "the scapegoat."

In his statement before the Armed Forces Supreme Council, Gramano said that he had been kidnapped and detained in several places during the military government and that he saw journalists Jacobo Timmerman and Rafael Perrota in some of these detention centers.

COMMUNIST PARTY CC MEMBER GRABIVKE INTERVIEWED

AU051453 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 84 p 6

[Interview given by Mario Jose Grabivke, Argentina Communist Party Central Committee member and "journalist," to Georgi Monev in Prague in March: "The Difficult Path Toward Renovation" -- first paragraph RABOTNICHESKO DELO introduction]

[Text] The Argentine people have overcome the 8-year period of cruel military dictatorship, and the political life in the country has entered a new stage which began with the restoration of the civil institutions. Following the recent elections, a new government is now in power.

[Monev] How was it possible to achieve this victory?

[Grabivke] The intensification of the struggle of the working class and the people has contributed to the disintegration of the dictatorship, particularly under the conditions created by the contradictions revealed in the war for the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Regardless of the dictatorship's efforts to stifle the struggle of the people, and particularly of the worker's class, during these years, this struggle was gathering strength. In the process of developing this struggle and particularly in connection with the British-U.S. imperialist aggression in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, the importance of international solidarity and particularly of the countries of the socialist community has manifested itself.

[Monev] Has this struggle been brought to an end?

[Grabivke] The necessary workers' and democratic unity has still not been achieved and this makes the achievement of more profound changes more difficult. The enemies of democracy -- imperialism and the oligarchy of big capital connected with it -- continue to hold the economic power in their hands. This is the mainstay of the civilian and military reaction in the country. In addition to this, we must take into account the achievement of a constitutional government, no matter how good its intentions, would not mean a complete victory for the democratic forces in the country. The dictatorship was defeated, but the thorns that have remained in the body of the nation are quite numerous

To resolve the great and difficult problems of Argentina and at the same time resist the pressure of the reaction, it is necessary for the new government to work in unity with the masses headed by the worker's class.

[Monev] What are, in your opinion, the prerequisites for strengthening the position of the government?

[Grabivke] The new government is a heterogeneous one and bourgeois reformists hold the ruling positions. The progressive representatives coexist with people who are inclined to reconcile themselves with imperialism, it is not under the exclusive influence of the worker's class, but under the pressure of the masses. It is possible with unified, all-national, and democratic actions to stabilize democracy, alleviate the situation of the masses, and defend our national sovereignty. This would contribute to strengthening world peace. But to the contrary, if the struggle is not an offensive one and if no all-national unity is achieved, imperialism and oligarchy, which appeared on the scene even before Raul Alfonsin took over the presidential post, would then again bring instability to the country.

[Monev] How do the people assess the policy of the present Argentine Government?

[Grabivke] The first positive steps undertaken by the government aroused a well orchestrated campaign on behalf of the reaction. The declaration of the government against the arms race and for world peace; against U.S. intervention in Central America in support of the initiative of the Contadora Group; the decision on putting on trial those responsible for the oppression of the people during the time of the dictatorship; the measures, though very restricted, in defense of the living standards of the worker's class and people; the decision on normalizing the working conditions of the trade unions and the resistance to the policy of the IMF, which is trying to blackmail Argentina into paying its foreign debt, which amounts to more than $43 billion, under unjust conditions; all this is not to the liking of imperialism and of the present oligarchy.

[Monev] What is the stand of the Argentine Communist Party on the present political development of the country?

[Grabivke] The Argentine Communist Party has a positive attitude toward the government. Regardless of the heavy blows which it suffered during the period of the dictatorship, the party has stabilized itself following these struggles. The number of its members has increased, our party has been completely legalized, and the number of the primary organizations in the country has also increased. The prestige and role of the party in the life of the country has been considerably enhanced.

The successes of the party in the class strata and its broad ties with those workers who are under the influence of Peronism acquire special significance. This is very important when one takes into account that the unity of the Peronist workers' masses with the Communists is decisive for the struggle of the worker's class for unity, for the broadest alliance in strengthening democracy, and for the success in the struggle for national and social liberation. Reaction also understands this. The efforts of the right wing of the Peronists to drive a wedge between Peronist workers and Communists are becoming more and more obvious in the period following the elections. This policy, however, has difficulties, because although Peronism has been conceived as a barrier to communism, the political consciousness of the Peronist masses has developed and they now view common actions with the Communists in another way. This is not an easy, but a realistic and possible prospect.

DECREE ABOLISHES LAWS AFFECTING CITIZENSHIP

PY092247 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The executive branch has issued a decree declaring that all the decisions made by the military government depriving people of their Argentine nationality are null and void. The decree reestablishes the citizenship of all those who were affected by Laws No 2,795 and 21,610. It also reenacts Laws No 34,616, 20,835, and 16,569, all of which deal with nationality issues.

BRIEFS

RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE READJUSTMENT -- Labor Minister Antonio Mucci has announced that pensions and retirement allowances will be readjusted by 17 percent as of 1 April. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 84 PY]

DOMESTIC SATELLITE STUDIES -- Communications Secretary Humberto Ciancaglini has announced at the meeting between the interior minister and some provincial governors the initiation of feasibility studies for the launching of an Argentine domestic satellite to transmit radio, telephone, and television waves to all points of the nation. He said that his office is cooperating in the preparation of the new law on radio broadcasting, and stressed the need to reverse the current situation in mass communications systems in border areas. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 84 PY]

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO SWEARS IN NEW CABINET

Ceremony Postponed

PY101243 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has decided to postpone swearing in his new cabinet for a few hours since the member parties of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], among them the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], have just submitted the names of their candidates for the various ministries.

Authorized sources stated that today the president will open the national literacy program at the Profesor Elizardo Perez School in Quelcata, Tomas Barron Province in La Paz Department, and that the new cabinet would be sworn in when the president returned from this ceremony.

Moreover, it was stated that Gustavo Fernandez [current ambassador to Brazil] will be sworn in as foreign minister. Yesterday afternoon, during a mass held at the San Francisco Church, the MIR authorities submitted their list of candidates that includes Ernesto Ananibar, (Susana Seleme), (Pedro Mariobo), and (Miguel de Uriuste) as prospective planning, education, and urbanization ministers, and secretary general of the Presidency respectively. The president of the Republic, initially, did not accept this proposal since he considered it an imposition.

The MIR attitude regarding the fulfillment of its first commitment to submit a list of candidates for the president to elect his ministers was the cause of the postponement of the swearing in which had been initially scheduled for 1800.

The president appointed Minister Federico Alvarez Plata and Hernando Poppe Martinez to resolve this problem with the MIR leaders. Ministers Alvarez Plata and Poppe Martinez held a lengthy meeting somewhere in La Paz which started at 1700 and ended at 2000 without reaching any definite solution. Therefore, it was decided to once again postpone the swearing in ceremony until 1800 today.

Installation Speech

PY110214 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Speech by President Hernan Siles Zuazo at ceremony installing new cabinet at El Quemado Palace -- live]

[Text] Companeros of the UDP: Two facts underline the special importance of this ceremony: The first one refers to the reunification of the UDP which was achieved through negotiations which were characterized by the spirit of patriotism toward the people and the country's destiny. The government coalition feels satisfaction at having faithfully responded to the expectations and desires of all Bolivian people, expectations and desires, related to the real needs stemming from the serious economic and social crisis which the dictatorships bequeathed to us.

The restoration of the coalition's unity so as to apply common energies to government actions constitutes the best timed answer to those who hoped the disintegration of the UDP would pave their way for an illegal takeover of the government. Contrary to what self-serving voices are saying inside and outside the country, the truth is that, despite the many negative political effects of the crisis, this democracy continues to stand vigorously on its feet, offering alternatives which the people know are the most serious that have been made.

This reality strikes a contrast with that of our adversaries who seem to have as their single-minded objective the coming to power for the sake of wielding power on the basis of a strategy and tactics of politically exploiting the crisis and the government's difficulties.

The second fact refers to the measures that will be adopted in the wake of the reunification of the UDP and the installation of this new cabinet. The short-term emergency plan responds to the need for bringing the inflationary process under control, for resolving the problem of food supply through more reasonable pricing, increased supply, and protecting the buying power of salaries by means of compensation mechanisms. These are measures that must be urgently adopted, with a pragmatism that goes beyond dogmatic questions. Any regime which might be governing the country in these difficult circumstances would have out of necessity adopted the same measures, in the face of a situation in which one must put his feet on the ground in order to avert total disarray in the economy of the people and the nation.

The cabinet we installed today faces a challenge, that of efficiently and consistently applying the guidelines of an economic and social policy intended to overcome in the short term the complex problems the country is experiencing at this time. This is not an easy task, and the political liabilities are greater than the political benefits. I express my hope and wish that this Cabinet of the UDP will carry out the kind of government capable of charting the road for the economic and social recovery of Bolivia.

Cabinet Members Announced

FY110143 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0056 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Text" of Presidential Decree No 20,158 designating new cabinet members issued on 10 April -- read by Presidential Secretary Benjamin Miguel]

[Text] Whereas,

The president of the Republic has accepted the resignations submitted by the ministers of state; It is the objective of the president of the Republic to designate able citizens of well known moral and political qualifications who will be capable of implementing the plans for the economic recovery of the country; Article 99 of the Constitution empowers the president to make such designations through a presidential decree, Hernan Siles Zuazo, the constitutional president of the Republic, hereby decrees:

Article 1. The following citizens are hereby designated as ministers of state according to the following list:

Foreign relations and worship	Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra
Interior, migration, and justice	Federico Alvarez Plata
National defense	Manuel Cardenas Mallo
Finance	Flavio Machicado Saravia
Planning and coordination	Ernesto Aranibar Quiroga
Industry, commerce and tourism	Freddy Justiniano Flores

Education and culture	Alfonso Camacho Pena
Transport and communications	Hernando Poppe Martinez
Social security and public health	Javier Torres Goitia
Labor and labor development	Horst Grebe Lopez
Mines and metallurgy	Carlos Carbajal (Nava)
Campesino, agriculture, and livestock affairs	to be designated
Energy and hydrocarbons	Luis Saucedo
Urban development and housing	Walter Delgadillo (Tercero)
Aeronautics	Antonio Arnez Camacho
Information	Mario Rueda Pena
General secretary of integration	Jorge Agreda Balderrama
Presidential secretary general	Miguel Urioste

Article 2. The newly designated ministers will be installed today at a special ceremony to be held at Government House at 2045.

Government House, La Paz, 10 April 1984

[Signed] Hernan Siles Zuazo, president; Benjamin Miguel, minister secretary general of the Presidency

PCP 'MADE GREATEST EFFORT' IN MIR REINSTATEMENT

PY101810 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to statements by Panamericana Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Carvajal, the pro-Soviet Communist Party, to which he belongs, made the greatest effort in seeking the reinstatement of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left to the government. Minister Carvajal also stated that we also continue to struggle for the reorganization of the Democratic and Popular Unity with the parties that orginally founded it.

SILES ADDRESSES PEASANTS; BOOED AT CEREMONY

PY101414 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] For the time being we will just have to tighten our belts; we are not going to allow any plots to be organized; the citizens of every district, province, or city should be alert to the government's urge to help defend the democratic process; we want to strengthen ties with the Bolivia Labor Federation since we seek the same objectives; I urge every citizen to maintain his faith in the government because we are approaching difficult times; several friendly European and Latin American countries are willing to cooperate with us; we are about to be granted several credits; the sale of gas will allow the income of some foreign currency that will help us confront the crisis but we must act with honesty because this government has not been established for the ministers or those who are in power to become rich.

These are some of the noteworthy statements made by President Hernan Siles Zuazo during a speech addressed to a group of peasants at the Plaza Murillo at about 1500.

It was stated that the meeting had not been scheduled and that the hundreds of persons there demanded that the president address them from the Government Palace balcony.

Yesterday President Siles Zuazo had a busy agenda attending the various ceremonies held to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the April 1952 revolution. Yesterday morning the president placed a wreath at the foot of Gualberto Villaroel's monument where he was booed by the crowd. This incident prompted the president to say to one detractor: Get him and punish him.

1 MILLION IN RIO DEMAND DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY102352 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 April 84

[Excerpt] Some 1 million people are attending a pro-direct elections rally that is being staged at the Cinelandia sector in Rio de Janeiro. There are so many people approaching the area that the three lanes of the 72-meter-wide President Vargas Avenue are completely blocked. Governor Leonel Brizola personally supervised the final preparations for the rally.

Rally Ends Without Incidents

PY110356 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Approximately 1 million people attended a rally in support of the direct balloting system in Rio de Janiero. The rally ended a few minutes ago. The rally ran normally, and the first-aid stations set up by the Rio de Janeiro government treated only one person with a wound in his head and seven others with blood pressure problems.

In his speech, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] President Ulysses Guimaraes reiterated that he does not believe that the PDS [Social Democratic Party] will seek to hinder the vote on the Dante de Oliveira amendment by preventing lawmakers from reaching the necessary number for a quorum. He said that at least 63 PDS members have pledged to vote in favor of the amendment, which will restore the direct election system. Governor Leonel Brizola arrived at about 2000 accompanied by other opposition governors. All of them stressed the importance of the presence of a large number of demonstrators demanding a direct balloting system.

OIL IMPORTS, FOREIGN INTEREST RATES HEAVY BURDEN

PY092308 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Apr 84 p 52

[Text] When Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that "the increase in interest rates is causing more damage than the oil crisis" he was not making a mere rhetorical statement.

Finance Ministry figures show that from 1974 to 1982 increases in oil prices forced the country to spend an additional $33,036,000,000. The country was badly hit by the first oil shock between 1973 and 1974, when oil prices rose 300 percent; and again it was hit in 1979-80, when oil prices jumped another 200 percent. Oil and oil byproducts imports climbed from $2.9 billion in 1974, to $4.5 billion in 1978, to $10.2 billion in 1980, and to $11.3 billion in 1981, aggravating even more the country's balance of payments problems.

From a trade balance surplus of $7 million in 1973, Brazil went to deficits of $4.6 billion in 1974, $3.5 billion in 1975, and $2.2 billion in 1976. The country then registered a trade balance surplus of $97 million in 1977, and went back into deficit in the following years until 1980. When the program of import substitution was implemented, the country began to save on oil purchases, and registered a trade balance surplus in 1981.

The question of interest rates is crucial for the country's balance of payments. In 1972 and 1973, Brazil paid an annual average of $437 million in interest on the foreign debt, according to records in the Finance Ministry. The annual expenses with interest rose to $6.3 billion in 1980, to $9.2 billion in 1981, and to $10.7 billion in 1982.

The combined effect of high interest rates and depressed prices of primary export products cost Brazil more than $5 billion in 1982 alone, approximately 1.7 percent of the gross national product.

CACEX HEAD ANNOUNCES RECORD MARCH TRADE SURPLUS

PY060233 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Brazil racked up a record trade surplus in March of $1.02 billion, Carlos Viacava, head of CACEX, announced Wednesday. The accumulated first quarter trade balance is $2.44 billion, well on target for the $9.1 billion promised to the International Monetary Fund to be achieved by December 31. The March results came about with $2.063 billion in export earnings against $1.061 in imports, Viacava said.

Viacava said the improvement was due to a "more realistic exchange policy." He was particularly elated that the export results for the first quarter were 23.93 percent ahead of the same period in 1983.

FINANCE MINISTER GALVEAS DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY101230 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas will leave today for the United States where he will warn the Reagan administration about the dangers of its interest rates policy.

METALWORKERS TO END 'SUCCESSFUL' SLOWDOWN

PY091319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo metalworkers have proclaimed their slowdown operation successful and have decided to discuss labor agreements with their employers. Metalworkers from the General Motors Company in Sao Jose Dos Campos will resume work today while metalworkers from other cities have decided to do the same.

COUNTRY CAN PRODUCE 75 PERCENT OF WAR MATERIEL

PY061720 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Apr 84 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian industry is now capable of producing 75 percent of the war materiel necessary for the arsenal of the three branches of the Armed Forces, the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force. This was reported yesterday by Brigadier Waldir Vasconcellos, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA), during a luncheon given at the National Confederation of Industries (CNI) when the Commission for Industrial Mobilization was installed. Brig Vasconcellos stated, however, that all the equipment turned out by Brazilian industries cannot be used [by the Armed Forces] because of budgetary difficulties.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO PROMOTES 49 OFFICERS

PY050116 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Mar 84 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- President Joao Figueiredo yesterday promoted 49 high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces.

In the Army the only vacancy for army general was filled by Division General Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro, who was also appointed commander of the Second Army stationed in Sao Paulo. Some 21 other Army officers were also promoted: 7 to division general and 14 to brigade general.

In the Navy, the only vacancy for squadron admiral was given to Vice Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral Oliveira, who is director of the construction department. This vacancy was opened up by the departure of Minister Maximiano da Fonseca. Nineteen other Navy officers were promoted: 5 to vice admiral and 14 to rear admiral.

In the Air Force, no one was promoted to lieutenant brigadier, the highest rank, but seven colonels were promoted to major brigadier in the engineering and quartermaster corps.

In the Army:

To Army general: Division General Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro.

To division general: Brigade General Wilberto Luiz Lima, Brigade General Luiz da Silva Vasconcellos, Brigade General Francisco Batista Torres de Melo, Brigade General Decio Barbosa Machado, Brigade General Oswaldo Muniz Oliva, Brigade General Jonas de Morais Correia Neto, and Brigade General Pedro Luiz de Araujo Braga.

To brigade general: Infantry; Colonel Acrisio Figueira, Colonel Roberto Pontual Pinto de Lemos, Colonel Mario Cesar Azevedo da Silveira, and Colonel Luiz Carlos Rodriguez Doria. Engineering Corps; Colonel Hely Rego, Colonel Ivo Machado de Carvalho, and Colonel Wilson Machado. Artillery Corps; Colonel Carlos Olavo Queiroz Guimaraes, Colonel Braz Monteiro Campos, Colonel Milton Silva Oliveira, and Colonel Jose Sampaio Maia. Cavalry; Colonel Edson Alves Mey, Colonel Eugenio Gualdi Filho, and Colonel Pedro Correia Bruni.

In the Navy:

Naval Corps

To squadron admiral: Vice Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral Oliveira.

To vice admiral: Rear Admiral Mario Cesar Flores, Rear Admiral Mauro Brasil, Rear Admiral Wandyr das Neves Siqueira, and Rear Admiral Murillo Cruz Guimaraes de Souza Lima.

To rear admiral: Captain of Sea and War Antonio Eduardo Cesar de Andrade, Captain of Sea and War Arnaldo Leite Pereira, Captain of Sea and War Jose Macedo Guimaraes, Captain of Sea and War Mauro Cesar Rodriguez Pereira, Captain of Sea and War Domingos Pacifico Castello Branco Ferreira, Captain of Sea and War Antonio Guimaraes Dutra, Captain of Sea and War Milton Marciano, and Captain of Sea and War Sergio Tavares Doherty.

Quartermaster corps

To vice admiral: Rear Admiral Jose Nunes da Silva Maia.

To real admiral: Captain of Sea and War Roberto Osorio de Oliveira, Captain of Sea and War Antonio Carlos Amendoeira, and Captain of Sea and War Jair Marques Pimentel

Engineering and naval technical corps

Captain of Sea and War Mario Ormeu Cardoso Amorelli.

Marine corps

Captain of Sea and War Vicente Celso Evangelista.

Medical corps

Captain of Sea and War Hadoram Calazans.

In the Air Force:

Flying corps

To brigadier of air: Colonel Mario Lott Guimaraes, Colonel Ulysses Pinto Correa Neto, and Colonel Luiz Antonio Martins Leonil.

Engineering Corps

To brigadier engineer: Colonel Luiz Thomaz Carrilho Teixeira Gomes and Colonel Hugo Nicodemo Guida.

Quartermaster corps

To quartermaster brigadier: Colonel Gastao de Almeida Guaraciaba and Colonel Sergio Augusto Amaral Lima.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF JOURNALIST

PY091310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Today the Supreme Federal Court, the highest court of Brazil, unanimously decided to order the release of journalist Juvencio Marzollo who had been tried by the military court under the National Security Law. Marzollo, the last political prisoner in Brazil, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by the Supreme Military Court for having published offensive articles against President General Joao Baptista Figueiredo and the military ministers in the weekly "NOSSO TEMPO" last year.

EXPELLED CHILEANS LAND IN RIO; CASE UNDER STUDY

PY091325 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Today, the Foreign and Justice Ministries will begin to study the situation of the two Chilean refugees who were expelled by the Pinochet regime. The Santiago police arrested political militants Jaime Insunza and Leopoldo Ortega, granted them tourist visas, and put them aboard a plane heading for Brazil. They landed in Rio de Janeiro with only what they were wearing. However, the fact that they are carrying tourist passports is causing confusion since they cannot be considered political refugees because of this.

Demand Lifting Expulsion Order

PY101420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Rio de Janiero, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Chileans Leopoldo Ortega and Jaime Insunza, expelled by the Chilean military regime on Saturday 7 April, today presented a request to the Chilean Consulate in Rio de Janeiro for the lifting of the measure and their immediate return to the country. Insunza, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement, and Leopoldo Ortega, former deputy and member of the Human Rights Commission, submitted a verbal request to Chilean Consul General Gaston Zuniga, who promised to forward it to the Foreign Ministry via telex to obtain a quick answer.

BRIEFS

FIRST METHANOL-DRIVEN LOCOMOTIVE -- The Sao Paulo Railroad, Inc [FEPASA] company today officially launched the first methanol-driven train engine which will operate between San Vicente and Santos. FEPASA President (Laurensa Ciro) said that 56 million liters of diesel oil, equivalent to approximately $25 million, will be saved in the next 4 years through the substitution of methanol for diesel oil. FEPASA currently uses nearly 70 million liters of diesel oil annually. (Laurensa Ciro) said that it is possible to build a methanol-producing plant in Sao Paulo in the next 4 years which would produce 300 tons daily. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Mar 84 PY]

OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIP RETURNS -- The Barao de Teffe oceanographic ship docked at the Rio Grande port this morning after carrying out its second expedition to Antartica. The expedition had begun on 2 January. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Mar 84 PY]

RECORD DISCOVERY OIL DEPTH -- Petrobras has reported that a new underwater oil well has been discovered at the record depth of 3,059 meters in the Campos Basin. Petrobras technicians believe that the well can yield more than 5,000 barrels daily. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 84 PY]

OFFICER SCORES ARGENTINE POSITION ON BEAGLE

PY101535 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Rio Gallegos (TELAM) -- Chilean Vice Admiral Charles A. Le Mey has stated that "Argentina has no good faith on the Beagle issue because it has disregarded the decision of an arbitration it calls free and sovereign." Le Mey made this statement in an article entitled "Gratuitous Aggression," published by the daily newspaper LA PRENSA AUSTRAL of Punta Arenas, Chile, and reproduced by the local newspaper CORREO DEL SUR.

Le Mey stated that the arbitration has not been favorable to Chile because it lost half of the Beagle Channel waters and the islands located north of the dividing line.

He also scored Argentina's real fear that "its continuity toward the Antarctic will be interrupted," and added that "this territory is today claimed by Chileans and the British, and Argentina could lose ground." "This is the key to the problem," he stated, and proposed the following solution to the Antarctic sovereignty problem: "If Argentina does not want it, well at least let us (Chileans) and Britons seek an agreement."

Referring to the papal mediation, Le Mey said that "it is only a recommendation and has the force only of a recommendation. It will not be surprising that, if the arbitration [by the queen of England] is not accepted, a recommendation would not satisfy the Argentine appetite."

EXPELLED FRENCH VICE CONSUL RETURNS HOME

PY082122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 Apr (AFP) -- French Vice Consul Yvonne Legrand, who was declared persona non grata by the government of President Augusto Pinochet, returned to Paris today at 1430 local time (1830 GMT).

CNI AGENTS ARRESTED IN JIMENEZ INVESTIGATION

PY091453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 6 Apr (AFP) -- A court report today revealed that two National Intelligence Center, CNI, agents have been arrested and are being held incommunicado by order of the judge who is in charge of investigating the assassination of union opposition leader Tucapel Jimenez. Two other CNI members were arrested last Tuesday in this same matter.

SURVEY SHOWS PINOCHET'S POPULARITY DROPPING

PY101900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Based on a survey using strict scientific methods, the magazine ANALYSIS of Santiago today stated in its latest issue that the popularity of the Chilean military regime of President Augusto Pinochet is decreasing at a fast pace.

According to the magazine, 57.7 percent of the population, opposed to the government, want Pinochet's immediate resignation, while 36.3 percent are for an extension of his term in office with a new cabinet (15.6 percent), or with other advisers (20.7 percent).

But 48.8 percent of government followers would rather set a reduction of his term in office, against 47 percent who would like to see him complete his consititutional period in 1989.

From these figures we can deduce that 75.4 percent want the end of the Pinochet era, whether in a short period of time or before 1989, the magazine of central-leftist tendency stated.

Survey Publisher

PY110243 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Chilean journalist Juan Pablo Cardenas, director of the opposition magazine ANALISIS, was detained tonight in his office by plainclothes policemen of the investigations department. Cardenas was detained as he was drafting a letter denouncing the confiscation of the latest issue of ANALISIS, a biweekly publication, which was carried out in recent hours by unidentified persons.

MINISTER DE LA PLATA ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY050250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has officially reported that President Augusto Pinochet has confirmed Hernan Felipe Errazuriz as Central Bank president. De la Plata said that the positive reaction to the cabinet reshuffle, even by the president of the Democratic Alliance, is an indication that problems are being tackled in a very pragmatic manner. I think this situation was also handled in a pragmatic manner, he said.

Marquez de la Plata talked to reporters after a cabinet meeting presided over by President Pinochet. During the meeting, several ministers reported on the actions undertaken within their respective ministries, particularly the new finance and economy ministers.

Concerning the situation in the country, Minister De la Plata said:

[Begin De la Plata recording] The situation is absolutely normal, excerpt for the communist terrorist gangs which are permanently engaged in violent actions like blowing up towers and other actions of which the people are aware. Preventive and security measures have been tightened. In effect, you could see that on Sunday, the electric power supply was quickly restored after terrorist actions; that is, the entire system is being improved. [end recording]

Concerning the rift within the National Workers Command, De la Plata said that there is apparently an internal problem that should come to light in the next few hours.

On the incidents at the Valparaiso and Concepcion universities, the minister said that there are extremists who are attempting to create an atmosphere of agitation, although a vast majority of the students want to proceed with their courses. Concerning discipline in classrooms, De la Plata said that the issue is the responsibility of the deans.

INTERIOR MINISTER: FASTER REACTIVATION POSSIBLE

PY060217 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa stated that a faster reactivation is not an impossible mission as was stated by a Santiago daily. The interior minister held a luncheon in honor of the new economy, finance, and housing ministers. At the end of the reception, Minister Jarpa referred to the meeting which was also attended by representatives of the productive sector.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Regarding the economic field, do you think that a faster reactivation is an impossible mission as was stated by a Santiago daily?

[Jarpa] With the same resources at hand, one can always chose where to put them so that they may generate more jobs; therefore, it is not an impossible mission. One can always make changes. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON RIOTS, BOMBINGS, AFTERMATH

Santiago Clash; Reporter Held

PY052207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2114 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Apr (EFE) -- Today Waldo Mora, secretary of the Metropolitan Journalists' Council, was arrested by members of the special Carabineros force in Paseo de Ahumada, in dowtown Santiago. Mora's arrest took place during clashes between students and police forces in the area.

Pablo Portales, president of the journalists' council, disclosed that he had gone to the site to talk to the officer in charge of the van in which Waldo Mora was being held under arrest. According to Portales, he was informed that Mora had threatened to denounce the policemen's actions to their superiors and that he would be taken to police station No 1.

The incidents lasted more than 1 hour and were the consequence of a day of student protest organized by youth groups of the Democratic Alliance. The demonstrators released balloons which burst in the air and showered antigovernment pamphlets onto the streets. As a consequence of the clashes, five students were arrested and the Vicariat of Solidarity reported that it assisted one person who had been beaten with chains by persons dressed in plain clothes.

Journalist Released

PY062053 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Apr (EFE) -- Waldo Mora, secretary of the Metropolitan Journalists Council, was released today by the Carabineros after he was held in detention for more than 3 hours. Mora had been taken to Santiago's first precinct under the charge of "threats against the police," according to official reports.

After his release, Mora said that while he was walking through a Santiago street he saw how a Carabinero clubbed a student and left him lying of the street. This prompted Mora to report this action to police officer. Mora said that he was casually walking on one of the streets where incidents caused by the student protests broke out, a protest that was called today by the Christian Students Organization, and that after he identified the Carabinero who did the clubbing, he was detained. Mora said that during his detention he received fair treatment by the police.

Clash in Arica

PY071430 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Hector Merida report from Arica]

[Text] Good afternoon, this is a report from Radio Cooperativa from Arica. Police have released the 35 youths who were detained last night during prolonged protest demonstrations held in some neighborhoods of Arica. Intensive police operations were carried out to control the demonstrators.

Incidents broke out at about 2100 at the Diego Portales traffic circle when groups of demonstrators set up barricades along side streets and threw stones at Carabineros personnel. Police threw teargas and shot into the air but were unable to control the situation until 0100 this morning. Several *blackouts* occurred in various areas throughout the night. Police began to arrest demonstrators and suspects at 1900 and they were all released at dawn today.

The situation in the city was calm this morning and the streets were cleaned up by municipal workers.

Bombs, Riots in Santiago

PY061535 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A bomb was hurled at the Santa Rosa police precinct, and incidents took place in Maipu District last night shortly after 2300.

In Villa Krancia, Maipu District, rioters clashed with Carabineros after setting up barricades in front of a condominium. When the Carabineros arrived, the rioters threw stones at them. The demonstrators also attacked a fire truck which was on its way to put out a fire at Hernando de Magallanes High School, located at the intersection of 5 April and Las Rejas Streets. This prevented the firemen from reaching the site of the blaze in time, which caused serious damage to the high school building. Two persons have reportedly been detained because of the incidents.

Furthermore, two individuals who were riding in a car tried to set fire to a shop located at bus stop No 15 in Santa Rosa District. Witnesses reported that the individuals got out of the car and hurled a firebomb at the shop, which sells (Cademar) electric home appliances, (?located) at the intersection of Santa Rosa and (La Castrina) Streets. After the firebomb went off, the shop's roof caught fire and the firemen were called in. Fortunately, the fire was put out without the firemen's help.

Bank Bombed in Santiago

PY080225 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] New attacks have taken place in Santiago and Vina del Mar. In Santiago, the terrorists exploded a home-made bomb in front of the Osorno Bank at 1346 Vicuna Mackenna Avenue. The explosion caused the total destruction of the bank windows. This attack took place at 2130 last night. At almost the same time security forces managed to deactivate another bomb near the Church of San Francisco.

Mapuche Indians, Police Clash

PY052217 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Apr 84 p 10

[Excerpts] Temuco -- Commander Pena, assistant officer on duty at the fourth zone under the jurisdiction of Carabineros, headquartered in Concepcion, has reported to LA TERCERA that military courts will bring an investigation into the clash between some Mapuche Indians and the police. The confrontation took place in Miquihue, an area inhabited by the Mapuche Indians in Tirua District, Arauco Province. Several persons were reported wounded by bullets and sticks. Commander Pena could not reach Lebu or Canete over the phone to confirm the report. There is no phone service in Tirua.

Some 400 Indians reportedly gathered at their ceremonial grounds on 27 March for a game of palin or chueca and to participate in other acts scheduled as part of the day of protest. They also reportedly burned title deeds which were issued after their land was divided, something with which the majority disagrees.

Some 30 policemen arrived at about 1500 and began shooting into the air. This intervention in the sacred Mapuche ceremonial ground caused a violent response that ended in a clash during which five Mapuche Indians were wounded by bullets. One of them was later admitted to the Concepcion regional hospital.

According to Commander Pena, the police patrol that was attacked by the Mapuches had gone to Miquihue to investigate the blocking of the San Ramon Tirua road. The Mapuches had placed concrete pipes across the road. When police attempted to investigate what happened, the Indians attacked them. Charges of damaging property have also been leveled. Both the Arauco government and the office of the regional intendant of Concepcion are aware of the case, which is now in the hands of the military courts.

University Classes Suspended

PY051332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, Chile, 4 Apr (EFE) -- The dean of the Technical University of Valparaiso today decided to close the university and suspend classes for 1 week in the wake of incidents staged by its students, 59 of whom have been detained by the police. The students had occupied the dean's offices after holding protest actions, something which led the dean, Isamel Huerta, to call in the police to evict them. Problems at the Technical University of Valparaiso, a city located 145 km northwest of Santiago, have kept occurring since 27 March, the recent national day of protest.

Radio Mineria Bombed

PY060136 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The tuning unit of Radio Mineria of Punta Arenas was destroyed and the station's antenna was damaged during a terrorist attack staged early this morning. Police sources report that the action took place at approximately 0400 and that 1 kg of a powerful explosive, presumably ammonia gelatine, was used. According to the first police investigations, the blast smashed the tuning unit and caused the antenna to bend dangerously. The antenna is located 100 meters away from the tuning unit. The two facilities are located along the so-called road to Mirador hill, 6 km west of Punta Arenas.

Journalist (Ramon Huck), managing director of the radio station, reported the attack at the Carabineros station this afternoon. He then gave all the available information to Major General Juan Guillermo Toro Avila, the regional intendant of Magallanes.

Although the damage has not been evaluated, radio technicians estimate that it will be not less then 1 million pesos, and that the station might remain off the air for a long period if the equipment is not repaired quickly.

NAVY DISMANTLES TALCAHUANO RADIO STATION

PY072133 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] We have a report now from our branch office, Radio Tome of Tome, for Radio Cooperativa.

[Begin relay] [Report from Tome] This morning one of the radio stations of the Bio-Bio region stopped broadcasting. There was a reason for this. To learn more about the reasons why this station was not broadcasting its regular program this morning, we contacted the press department of Radio Talcahuano, of Talcahuano. The press chief of this radio station explains why Radio Talcahuano is not broadcasting at this moment.

[Report from Talcahuano] At 0740 this morning, the Navy proceeded to remove all the equipment and antenna of Radio Talcahuano, of Talcahuano. The antenna was badly damaged during the operation. This station has been operating in this location for 14 years, and its license has expired. Approximately 50 Navy troops reinforced by Carabinero troops this morning took down the antenna and took away all the equipment. [end relay]

OPPOSITION LEADER LAVANDEROS LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY091500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Apr (AFP) -- According to Jorge Lavanderos' doctors, the Chilean opposition leader, who was seriously wounded during an attack against him on 20 March, today left the hospital in Santiago where he managed to recover from his critical condition. Lavanderos, a member of the Christian Democratic Party and president of the PRODEN (National Development Project), was attacked by a group of persons, dressed in plain clothes and armed with sharp weapons, that intercepted his car in eastern Santiago. The doctors pointed out that the Chilean leader will still have to undergo another period of convalescence [words indistinct] next 2 months.

HOSPITALIZED SOVIET SAILOR DIES IN VALPARAISO

PY101340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] A Soviet sailor who had been hospitalized in a German hospital in Valparaiso has died. He is (Viktor Menchikin), 46 years of age, crew member of the Soviet fishing ship President [name indistinct]. (Menchikin) had been authorized by Navy authorities to disembark in this port due to a serious peritonitis infection. According to the doctors, the Soviet sailor was suffering acute peritonitis with intestinal complications.

This is the second case in less than (?a month) in which a Soviet sailor has been treated in Valparaiso. On 15 March, (Aleksandr Perchikov) was also allowed to disembark because of bone fractures throughout his body. (Perchikov), completely [word indistinct], was taken to Moscow via (?Paris).

LLOREDA TO ASSESS IMPLICATIONS OF TAMBS REMARKS

PA071153 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today disclosed a letter which he sent to Legislator Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia, regarding U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs' activities in Colombia. Tambs has been accused of interfering with the country's internal affairs. In the letter Lloreda Caicedo said that as soon as INRAVISION (National Radio and Television Institute] sends him the video cassette with Tambs' remarks on the 1900 newscast he will be able to assess the content and implications of the diplomat's remarks and set the position to be taken by the government, under the direction of President Belisario Betancur.

CANADA WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH CONTADORA

PA081541 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Canada is willing to promote dialogue with Central American groups to resolve the conflicts of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan J. MacEachen stated after meeting with Colombian President Belisario Betancur today. The Canadian minister, who is on an official visit to Colombia, also met with Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, his Colombian counterpart, and expressed his willingness to cooperate directly with the Contadora Group. However, he indicated that Canada will render such assistance only if the Contadora Group directly requests it. We have a very useful proposal to resolve the Central American conflict, he added. He stressed the peacekeeping efforts of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, who have Canada's total support, he said.

MOIR LEADER SAYS CONTADORA GROUP 'USELESS'

PA082326 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora Group has deviated from its original purpose and is now at the service of the United States, according to Marcelo Torres, a leader of the Revolutionary Independent Worker Movement, MOIR. Here is what he told this station's "Supernews" program:

[Begin Torres recording] At times, the Contadora Group has been inclined to tell the public that the only meddler in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, is the United States, while on other occasions it has become a docile servant of U.S. interests. Actually, Contadora is nothing more than the demagogic facade of a government [as heard] that, while remaining subservient to U.S. interests [words indistinct] and smiles to the USSR.

To us, this is a totally useless and inefficient organization from the viewpoint of satisfying the national interests to which the Central American people legitimately aspire and are entitled. [end recording]

The Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico, was created to prevent the conflicts besetting several Central American countries today from causing a direct confrontation between the East and West.

CONTADORA RULES OUT ROLE IN MINE SWEEPING

PA101251 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora Group has ruled out its participation in sweeping the mines from the Nicaraguan ports as the French Government has suggested. It recalled that its mission is that of persuading governments, countries, and groups to contribute to the peace process in Latin America. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has reiterated that Colombia does not have any experience in sweeping mines from ports, and he noted: It is not one of our specialities.

Lloreda Caicedo energetically denied that Colombia was indiscreet in releasing a message on this subject from French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to President Belisario Betancur. He maintained that the French note was not of a confidential nature. The foreign minister said that the placing of mines in that Central American country's ports is a violation of the freedom of navigation, and that the Contadora Group has precisely analyzed the situation and cannot ignore it. The foreign minister said that Nicaragua's concern over these mines -- which have already damaged several foreign ships -- is justified, but that they fall into the framework of a whole list of conflicts in Central America, and they cannot be resolved (?overnight).

EPL OUTLINES MULTILATERAL TRUCE PROPOSAL

PA062302 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Mar 84 p 7 A

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (EPL) has proposed a multilateral truce based on six points in order to bring peace to Colombia.

At a clandestine press conference, the EPL for the first time presented the delegate who will represent the Communist Party of Colombia in the talks with the Peace Commission.

The Maoist guerrilla group announced that it will soon designate another EPL delegate to participate in the negotiations. The points outlined by the EPL for the multilateral truce are:

-- A cease-fire by the government and the guerrillas for the length of time determined by political conditions.

-- Realization of a full national political debate that would include a decisive meeting to discuss the problem of a true democratic opening.

-- Full guarantees for the exercise of political liberties such as organizing, associating; press, and mobilization.

-- General amnesty for all political prisoners and the politically persecuted.

-- Investigation of the paramilitary organizations and punishment for those responsible.

-- An end to the militarization of civilian life and the repression of popular struggles.

Regarding this last point, the EPL was very clear in warning that it is not asking the Army to withdraw from the zones of violence, but only to stop its harassment of the peasants and subversive [subversivos] groups.

At the press conference, which took place "someplace" in Bogota, jouralists Jose Domingo Barnal from CARACOL, Alvaro Amanza from El Siglo, and Liliana Toro, a photographer from the El Pais Information Center (CIEP), were present. Also present was delegate Oscar William Calvo.

The EPL, according to the journalists, issued a communique in which it welcomed and supported with "full enthusiasm" the guidance of the Communist Party of Colombia regarding the dialogue and the proposed multilateral truce.

The EPL denied that it has murdered peasants in the zones of conflict, since "this organization is of a national character, powerful in the countryside and in the city, with laborers, peasants, and young women [as published] of various professions as militants."

The document was signed by Political Commissioner Francisco Caraballo and Commander Ernesto Rojas of the national command.

The guerrillas insisted that the EPL and the M-19 [19 April Movement] will soon sign a joint document, since both subversive movements agree on the arrangement of a multilateral truce with the participation of all of the groups in the country.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTS CEASE-FIRE PACT

PA100247 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Apr 84 p 9 A

[Communique issued by the Communist Party of Colombia on 3 April in Bogota]

[Text] The Communist Party of Colombia, PCC, welcomes the important agreements the Peace Commission and FARC-EP [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army] General Staff have reached and which were announced to the nation and approved by President Belisario Betancur on 1 April.

FARC-EP has proposed a cease-fire effective 28 May and a 1-year truce, a period which should be used to accelerate political and agrarian reforms. The FARC has also proposed that the peasants who have been victims of state violence should receive indemnification and be granted full rights. This proposal should be accepted and carried out. The truce proves that, after 30 years of struggle, the Army has been unable to defeat the guerrillas, which instead have increased. We hope that a fruitful dialogue can be carried out for the good of the country, as part of our effort to find a democratic solution to the crisis Colombian society is facing.

The reactionary forces and U.S. imperialism are opposed to the truce. Therefore, the following measures should be included in the truce: 1) Lifting the state of seige. 2) Expelling U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs from Colombia. 3) Ending the scorched earth operations being carried out on the orders of the most undemocratic sector of the military commanders. 4) Implementing political reform measures, which the president has promised so many times. 5) Eliminating MAS [Death to Kidnappers]. 6) Establishing new measures for political amnesty and pardon.

We praise the attitude assumed by the president of the Peace Commission and by the FARC-EP guerrilla leaders. We feel that the other guerrilla organizations should participate in the discussions for a negotiated truce.

We suggest that the state of siege be lifted to prevent the most reactionary group of the military high command from violating the agreements. Progress toward peace and a democratic opening depend on continuing our people's struggle, on overcoming the intrigues of the reactionary groups that are opposed to a national reconciliation, and on continuing the struggle to obtain the advanced democracy that Colombia needs.

Violation Cited

PA081434 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0801 GMT 8 Apr 84

[By Ricardo Esteban S.]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 8 Apr (EFE) -- The "cease-fire" agreements signed between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) do not appear to be too solid, because while the former is maintaining its word, the latter persists in the armed struggle.

The agreement signed in the last week of March by members of the Peace Commission and the FARC high command, with the approval of President Belisario Betancur, has been broken, according to Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Acosta.

"The 'cease-fire' agreement must be accompanied by good will and sincerity to secure peace, because without these two elements, nothing will be achieved," Matamoros said, commenting on the "rebel" incursion on the towns of Corinto and Argelia in the Department of Cauca.

However, President Betancur announced that his government will persist in its peace-keeping efforts and stated that the incidents staged by the FARC and 19 April Movement "M-19" do not alter that purpose.

On Saturday morning several FARC members tried to raid Argelia, but the police reacted in time and forced them to flee to the rural regions. Spokesmen for the Army 3d Brigade said that the fighting continued and that the final death toll may increase considerably.

The same sources denied that the dead included Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, third in line in the M-19 chain of command, and Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, member of the M-19 high command who led the takeover of Corinto.

BRIEFS

FRG AGREEMENTS -- The Colombian and FRG Governments have signed five technical cooperation agreements related to alternate energy sources and animal disease control. The documents were signed at the San Carlos Palace by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and FRG Ambassador Joachin Schlaich. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Mar 84 p 8 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE APPOINTS NEW CABINET

Uncertainty Over New Premier

PY110148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Today all Peruvians lived through a time of political uncertainty while the president of the Republic was seeking a successor for Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb.

Official sources and outstanding members of the ruling party Popular Action [AP], maintained a tight silence over the busy consultations that the president is undertaking in order to find a new "prime minister," after Schwalb's irrevocable resignation.

Sources close to the government told EFE that the three names which have been mentioned persistently -- those of Senator Sandro Mariategui, former Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, and writer Mario Vargas Llosa -- have prompted disagreements among AP's most influential politicians.

Senator Sandro Mariategui, former president of the Senate and finance minister during Belaunde's first term met, according to these sources, with the opposition of former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, a leader of one of the two main AP factions.

Javier Arias Stella, current UN Security Council president was, according to the sources, the candidate supported by Ulloa and his faithful, but he was vetoed by AP's secretary general and Peru's second vice president, Senator Javier Alva Orlandini.

Alva Orlandini, who exercises a tight control over the party apparatus, also opposed the appointment of writer Mario Vargas Llosa.

Vargas Llosa, whom Belaunde asked on Friday "to make himself available," met on Monday night with Belaunde, something which indicates that Belaunde is keeping the "independent" choice open. On the other hand, a government source who preferred not to be identified noted that Javier Arias Stella is emerging as the most solid candidate for holding the post of prime minister.

Finally, and to increase the confusion already existing in Lima some observers advance the possibility of an unexpected way out of the crisis through the appointment of an outsider. Several observers concurred that this type of solution would "carry Belaunde's brand," since Belaunde, faced with the disagreements prevailing on the options considered so far, "would come up with an ace up his sleeve" and solve the crisis.

The duration of this "interval" is another question.

Some sources believe that the appointment of Schwalb's successor may be delayed until Wednesday -- As noted by Senator Alva Orlandini today -- while other sources, like Joaquin Leguia, the labor minister who submitted his resignation, affirm that the new "prime minister" will be announced today and will be sworn in on Wednesday.

PPC Leaves Government

PY110338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (EFE) -- The Popular Christian Party (PPC) tonight announced that it will not participate in the new Peruvian cabinet which will be announced in the next few hours by President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

In a communique released at 2130 Wednesday the PPC announced that it has terminated its 4-year cooperation with the government of Belaunde's Popular Action Party in which it had held two ministerial posts: the Ministries of Industry and Justice.

The brief PPC note states that its decision is prompted by the desire to contribute to promoting "stability and coherence" within the new cabinet.

In the meantime political consultations continue at various levels in the Peruvian capital to find a successor to outgoing Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb, whose resignation was announced on Monday, and to form a new cabinet.

Vargas Llosa Declines

PY110026 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Mario Vargas Llosa, the famous Peruvian novelist, today declined the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers offered to him by President Fernando Belaunde.

Vargas Llosa, who last night met at length with President Belaunde, today went back for 30 minutes to Government Palace.

On leaving, Vargas Llosa said: I came to exchange ideas with President Belaunde on the cabinet reshuffle. We examined the possibility that I might become the prime minister, but we both reached the conclusion that this would not be the best solution.

Belaunde continues to hold consultations to form a new Council of Ministers which would replace the one which tendered its resignation yesterday and which was chaired by Fernando Schwalb, who was both the prime minister and foreign minister.

New Cabinet Announced

PY110424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde tonight appointed a new cabinet to replace the one that resigned last night and named Senator Sandro Mariategui as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Yet Belaunde lost the cooperation of the Popular Christian Party [PPC], which had cooperated with his government since its inauguration by holding two ministerial posts.

An official communique states that Mariategui will be both the prime minister and foreign minister and that three new ministers will join the cabinet. Thus the entire Council of Ministers, with the exception of the military ministers, will be made up of members of the Popular Action Party.

These new ministers are Max Arias Schreiber, justice minister; and Alvaro Becerra Sotero, industry, tourism, and integration minister. These two posts were held earlier by PPC members. The third new minister will be Valentin Paniagua who will replace Patricio Ricketts as education minister.

The other 12 ministers [as received] of the previous cabinet will stay in their posts.

Therefore, the new Peruvian cabinet will be as follows:

Prime minister and foreign minister	Sandro Mariategui
Economy	Jose Benavides Munoz
War	General Oscar Brush Noel
Navy	Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois
Aeronautics	General Jose Zlatar
Agriculture and nutrition	Juan Hurtado
Transportation and communications	Carlos Pestana
Fisheries	Ismael Benavides
Justice	Max Arias Schreiber
Public health	Juan Franco Ponce
Labor	Joaquin Leguia Galves
Housing and construction	Javier Velarde
Energy and mines	Juan Inchaustegui Vargas
Industry, tourism, and integration	Alvaro Becerra Sotero
Education	Valentin Paniagua

TERRORISTS FIRE AT FORMER MINISTER'S HOME

PY110125 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Apr 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The family of former Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor was again subjected to a criminal attack early yesterday morning when a group of presumed terrorists fired at their home in Monterrico district.

This attack took place 8 days after an initial attack against Rodriguez Pastor himself. Last Sunday at midnight five snipers fired repeatedly at his home and at a police car guarding it causing multiple damages.

According to reliable sources another attack took place on 2 April at 0330. An as yet undetermined number of assailants fired at the front of Rodriguez Pastor's home and fled quickly not giving the policemen a chance to repel the attack.

Despite the secrecy surrounding this new attempt to murder Rodriguez Pastor's family, it was learned that the assailants fired a machinegun clip at the former minister's home. Fortunately, the shots just grazed a police car that was parked inside the property, without affecting the policemen or the former minister's family members. Rodriguez Pastor's wife, Haydee Persivale, was sleeping on the second floor, when the attack took place.

This new attack against the Rodriguez Pastor family was kept top secret. Investigations are proceeding in a joint effort between the Miraflores precinct and PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] experts. The interior minister himself expressed his concern over this new terrorist action.

Thus far the police have failed to give any hints on the previous attack against Rodriguez Pastor when sophisticated automatic weapons were used by snipers shooting from three different angles, according to the investigations carried out by PIP experts.

KIDNAPPED SPANISH FINANCIER FREE AFTER 5 MONTHS

PY100247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1836 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Spanish diplomatic sources told EFE today that Jose Antonio Onrubia, a Spaniard, who was kidnapped in Lima 5 months ago today was set free.

Onrubia was released at 2300 on Sunday and returned to his Lima residence, according to his family. Onrubia, who has requested visits be held to the minimum, is "in good health."

Jose Antonio Onrubia, who is a member of the executive board of the Bank of Credit of Peru and holds other positions, was kidnapped on 7 November 1983 in the Miraflores neighborhood. His driver was shot to death during the kidnapping. There have been rumors and speculation on the fate of the kidnapped man ever since then, and in recent months it was generally believed that he was dead. Onrubia, who was born in Spain and has been a Peruvian resident for several decades, was involved in financial activities, and also was a breeder of stepping horses. He is also the honorary vice consul of Spain in the northern Peruvian town of Piura.

OFFICER KILLED; PLANE RETURNS DUE TO BOMB THREAT

PY110247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- A Peruvian Army lieutenant and a civilian were killed last night in a clash with subversives which took place in Quinuapata, 1 and 1/2 km west of the city of Ayacucho, reliable police sources reported here today.

The attack, which took place early last night in the upper area of the city, was perpetrated by 15 Shining Path members who ambushed a seven-men Army detachment. Lieutenant Jose Reategui Schutt died during the clash apparently hit by a stone from a slingshot which smashed his skull. A civilian was also killed.

The information does not state whether the attackers sustained any casualties. Shining Path terrorists usually pick up the bodies of their colleagues.

A DC-8 plane of the local company Faucett (Flight 292) with 85 passengers which was going from Lima to Miami, had to come back to Jorge Chavez International Airport 40 minutes after it took off from the airport because the control tower received an anonymous call that an explosive device had been placed aboard the aircraft.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DISCUSS PLATFORMS

PA091858 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Apr 84 pp 1 A, 1 D

[Excerpts] Ricardo Barria, from the Workers' Socialist Party [PST]; Ruben Dario Paredes, a retired general who is presidential candidate of the Popular Nationalist Party, PNP; lawyer Carlos del Cid, of the People's Party; lawyer Carlos Ivan Zuniga, of the People's Action Party, PAPO; pediatrician Jose Renan Esquivel, of the People's United Front; former World Bank Vice President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, of the Democratic National Union; and banker Carlos Rodriguez, of the Democratic Opposition Alliance, yesterday reiterated before the country's business executives the platforms they will carry out should they win the upcoming elections, and then answered more than 100 questions from the moderator.

Barria, a peasant from La Mesa in the province of Veraguas, who has been proposed as candidate for the presidency by the PST, advocated more workers' participation in the state's decisions and condemned the concentration of power in the hands of a single class.

Zuniga, PAPO presidential candidate, reiterated the need to convoke a constituent assembly in order to amend the Constitution. Zuniga, whose party claims to be the true opposition, discussed his political views from his usual position of opposition to the regime.

On presenting his platform, Carlos del Cid, People's Party presidential candidate, introduced his organization's views regarding economic and social aspects, as well as foreign relations and the public administration. "We uphold the principle of the peoples' independence and self-determination. We advocate the principle of reciprocity. We uphold the defense of peace and want relations with all countries of the world, including socialist countries." Regarding economic aspects, the Panamanian communists' spokesman said that should he attain power, he would reorganize "investments in public or state enterprises that have shown deficiencies in order to get the best possible results from these investments."

Pediatrician Esquivel advocated the need to allow workers of banks, the Free Zone, and sugar mills to organize themselves into associations, just as the business sector has organized. Esquivel, who spoke of the need to renegotiate the treaties "to speed up the departure of military personnel from the country," said: "We struggle for a democracy of participation that works 365 days a year."

In turn, PNP presidential candidate Paredes said that it is necessary to amend Law 20, which deals with the National Defense Forces. Paredes insisted on his already expressed willingness for peace, since the desire for struggle and confrontation fills the hearts of some. During his improvised speech, Paredes asserted that "democracy is being born" in Panama and criticized a local newspaper report saying that no contribution is being made for peace. Paredes also said that Barletta is being oriented "as of now," [esta siendo orientado "desde ya"] and added that the Labor Code and the Housing Law, among others, have to be amended first "and then we can begin dreaming" over the creation of jobs and other benefits for the country.

Banker Rodriguez represented Dr Arnulfo Arias and presented his views reiterating the Democratic Opposition Alliance's interest in the implementation of programs to create jobs and generate welfare and better days for Panamanians.

Finally, Barletta presented his economic plan to create jobs, improve the public administration, and develop all productive sectors of the country.

WORKERS SOCIALIST PARTY STATES PLATFORM

PA051252 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Panamanian Electoral Tribunal's "Voice of the Political Parties" program: Statement by members of the Workers Socialist Party, PST; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] All our companeros, candidates for the legislation, together with our presidential candidate Companero Ricardo Barria and our companero candidates for the first and second vice president, Rosa Lopez and Rubelio Ortiz, have drafted a program of 10 bills that read as follows:

1. A law that declares that the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification], IDAAN [National Water and Sanitation Institute], and the Housing Ministry are social service institutions and not profit-making institutions. Anyone earning less than $500 per month will not be required to pay more than 1 percent of his wages for electricity and water or more than 5 percent of his wages for housing.

2. A law declaring free education through secondary school and stating that parents will not pay tuition or parent association fees; that the Education Ministry will limit the number of students per classroom to 25 and hours of classes per week to 25.

3. A law that will guarantee unemployment benefits for those persons fired without just cause or those seeking jobs which the government cannot guarantee. Unemployment benefits will never be less than the established minimum wage.

4. A law that will restore all union rights, labor stability, the right to strike, etc., and abolish all restrictions on workers wishing to organize. This law will guarantee the right to free unionism for all workers, including government, bank, Colon Free Zone, and domestic employees.

5. A law that will declare urgent public works plans for water, electrification, housing, health centers, school day-care centers, libraries, and recreation and sports centers. The plan will also include the creation of factories and agricultural, mining, and agroindustrial enterprises with free technical assistance and credits with interest not greater than 3 percent per year. The purpose of this law is to guarantee that all Panamanians will have a secure job.

6. A law that establishes that every time the cost of living goes up, all wages will be increased proportionally.

7. A law that places the transportation sector under the municipality. A commission formed by representatives of all the organized movements will be created to supervise the management of the transportation sector and prevent problems such as those experienced with the Pegazzo and Cucsa buses, which became another default of this government of hunger and corruption.

8. An agrarian reform law that will give the land to the person working it along with technical and credit assistance. A law that will abolish the current agrarian structure which is characterized on the one hand by large portions of the land being owned by large landowners, and on the other by small infertile properties and hills being owned by poor peasants. A law that will forbid large cattle ranches, promote group production, and limit ownership of land to a maximum of 10 hectares per person and 20 hectares per family as long as this land is kept productive.

9. A law that will forbid job or wage discrimination against women, blacks, or Indians. This law will abolish all mechanisms of discrimination because of race or sex. This includes the abolishment of a pregnancy test for women requesting a job.

10. A free, democratic, and sovereign Constituent Assembly to bring order to the country. An assembly that will vote to implement these laws and measures, such as not recognizing the Torrijos-Carter treaties; the nationalization of the canal; not recognizing the foreign debt; and expropriation of imperialist firms, the large national firms, and the large land holdings. The nationalization of foreign trade and the banks so that these profits and savings of more than $1 billion may be used to begin to solve our problems.

The Constituent Assembly must judge and condemn those responsible for the deaths of Floyd Britton, Hector Gallegos, and others, those responsible for the country's indebtedness, and those responsible for the thievery and corruption of public institutions such as the Social Security and COFINA [National Financial Corporation] cases.

It will not be possible to achieve all these laws and measures without your participation in the struggle. We don't try to fool anyone. Only the struggle of the workers can achieve the rights of the workers. Your vote for the PST and its candidates will strengthen this struggle against the employer's government; let's struggle for a worker's government. These are 10 of the laws that we will promote together.

[Ricardo Barria, PST presidential candidate] Our platform includes the struggle for the land, for jobs for all Panamanians, for wage increases, and against the high cost of living. We have proposed the nationalization of the banks and of the canal, which includes not recognizing the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We have proposed the nationalization of all imperialist enterprises and the expropriation of large enterprises. We have also suggested that the foreign debt not be recognized.

PDC ON BARLETTA'S CHALLENGE OF ARIAS TO DEBATE

PA060335 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Panamanian Electoral Tribunal's "Voice of the Political Parties" program: Statement by Edwin Cabrera, national secretary of communications and propaganda of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I cannot understand what moral grounds allow Nicolas Ardito Barletta to challenge Arnulfo Arias to a debate. On what moral grounds does he base the challenge, if he was a member of this regime for 7 years, 5 of which he was minister of planning and economic policy?

Now he is going around saying: Vote for me and I will give you a job. Why didn't he do it when he was a minister? And if he is the government's candidate, why isn't he generating those 25,000 jobs? This indicates that those are merely political statements, demagoguery, lies. If he is really in a position to say that he can generate 25,000 jobs, then why doesn't this government, which is the one backing him and from which he himself emerged, created those 25,000 jobs? Why does it have to wait for the elections in order to create the 25,000 jobs?

The current regime, which is now going to run and tell you that if Arnulfo Arias wins there will be massive dismissals, is the one which eliminated career service. Arnulfo Arias has stated in at least three speeches -- and he has been emphatic -- that the public service career will be restored with a modern philosophy. The Democratic Opposition Alliance has pledged to restore the public service career. Therefore, a public servant who has a good record of hard work and honesty and who is a good worker regardless of what his political affiliation is -- that public servant will be respected and will not be removed from his job.

Moreover, if he is a good government official he will receive his due promotions. However, those public servants who are a product of the corruption of this regime will have to leave, will be fired, just as all those ranking government officials who hold top positions will be removed. It is logical that the new administration will bring in its own work team, to really generate jobs, to really democratize the public institutions, to really respect the human dignity of public servants. All those public servants who have cooperated in the corruption of this regime will have to be removed. However, I reiterate that all those public servants who are respectful, hard working, and devoted to public service will keep their positions, and if they are good public servants they will be duly promoted.

This is why I cannot understand how Ardito Barletta dares challenge Arias to a debate. He says he wants a high-level debate. However, Ardito Barletta's problem, and the problem of all those who surround him, is that when they are told that Ardito Barletta is an accomplice to this regime's corruption, they say that that is an insult. That is not an insult. It's calling a spade a spade. He is an accomplice to the corruption. He kept quiet when corruption was going on. Therefore, he is an accomplice, and I want to make this very clear.

We are not saying that Ardito Barletta was involved in the Social Security thefts, or the COFINA [National Finance Corporation] thefts, or in the Cemento Bayano thefts, or in the thefts in the other public institutions of which you are aware. We are saying he is an accomplice because he kept quiet even though he knew what was going on. And he also kept quiet when prominent Panamanian citizens were sent into exile, when the National Guard used to go out and repress the students, when Father Gallegos disappeared, and when several Christian Democrats and independents were killed by the guerrillas here in 1968. He knew about these things; therefore, he is an accomplice. That is why we fail to see how Ardito Barletta dares to place himself on the same moral level with Arnuflo Arias in a debate.

EL SALVADOR

COUNCIL DECREES RUNOFF BETWEEN PDC, ARENA

PA110352 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, and the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, have been convoked to participate in the second electoral round for the election of president of the Republic of El Salvador, it was officially announced today. The convocation was made through Decree 1, issued by the Central Electoral Council late yesterday afternoon. The decree states:

The Central Electoral Council, whereas:

1. Conforming with the law, elections were held on 25 March of the present year for president and vice president of the Republic, with the participation, as contending parties, of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the Christian Democratic Party, the Party of National Conciliation, the Stable Centrist Republican Movement, the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, the Salvadoran Popular Party, and Democratic Action, as well as the Popular Organtation Party.

2. Conforming with Article 99 of the Transitory Electoral Law, the final vote count of the elections, held as noted, was carried out on the basis of the records received from the different polling places, by department, in compliance with that legal provision.

3. After verification of the final results, none of the contending parties having obtained the absolute majority of votes, the Council in the final vote count record declared the Christian Democratic Party and the Nationalist Republican Alliance the two political parties that obtained first and second place, respectively, in valid votes.

4. Having issued at 0800 today the agreement declaring firm the results of the first election, and conforming with Article 48 of the Transitory Electoral Law in effect, this Council convokes a second round of elections for president and vice president of the Republic. The Council, by virtue of its legal powers and conforming with Article 80, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, and Article 101 of the Transitory Electoral Law, decrees:

Article 1. To convoke the electoral body to participate in a second election on 6 May of the present year to elect the citizens who shall occupy the posts of president and vice president of the Republic during the period beginning 1 June of this year and concluding 1 June 1989 in which the Christian Democratic Party and the Nationalist Republican Alliance parties are to participate as contending parties.

Article 2. To publish this decree in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and the principal information media of the country, conforming with Article 48 of the Transitory Electoral Law.

Article 3. The present decree will enter into effect as of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Released by the Central Electoral Council in San Salvador at 1600, 9 April 1984

[Signed] Dr Armando Rodriguez Eguizabal, engineer Roberto Meza, Eliseo Rovira, Dr (Enrique Allen Moreno), Dr (Jorge Alberto Hernandez), and the secretary general of the Central Electoral Council

TEACHERS STAGE SECOND STRIKE IN 1 WEEK

WA111228 Rome IPS in English 5 Apr 84

[Text] San Salvador, April 5 (IPS) -- Some 20,000 Salvadoran teachers today staged their second strike in one week to demand that the Education Ministry raise their salaries. The strike was called by the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES). Education Minister Aquilino Duarte has refused ANDES directors' request for a meeting.

The teachers have been demanding 40-50 percent salary rises for teachers and administrative personnel for the past month. The Salvadoran Government froze both salaries and prices in 1980, but later lifted the restrictions on prices. Prices of basic consumer goods have risen as much as 80 percent in the last four years.

ANDES Secretary General Julio Portillo noted that the teachers have not received a wage increase since 1979, and that many are receiving their salaries behind schedule. The government recently granted a 10 percent salary increase for all workers, but union leaders termed the rise insufficient, and workers in many government agencies went out on strike in late February and early March.

Portillo said that ANDES representatives will try to meet with Minister Duarte on April 10, and that if the teachers' demands are not met, they will strike on April 12 and 13. If the Education Ministry does not agree to the teachers' requests during the Holy Week vacation, he said, they will seek talks with ministry officials on April 24. If no agreement is reached on that date, Portillo added, ANDES may call a general strike which would close down all Salvadoran schools.

Portillo said that the recent 10 percent salary rise "is not even enough to pay our taxes, much less survive the price increases." He also noted that 320 ANDES members have been assassinated in the last four years, including teachers, union leaders, and other employees, and that 68 have been arrested, some of whom are now missing.

GUATEMALA

DCG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ELECTORAL ALLIANCES

PA060543 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], today said that his party is planning to participate alone in the 1 July elections for a constituent assembly. Cerezo Arevalo appeared to leave open, however, the possibility of forming an alliance.

[Begin Cerezo recording] The DCG position is that it is definitely going to run by itself in the elections for a national constituent assembly. However, (?we have noted) the advantages of having the parties of the democratic left reach agreements, including the possibility of jointly preparing a draft constitution focusing primarily on the country's social and economic problems. I believe that the alliance between the MLN [National Liberation Movement] and the CAN [Nationalist Authentic Central] runs along these lines.

I believe that forming alliances would be advantageous to a number of new parties that are being formed. They are naturally having registration and organization problems, and it is natural also for them to talk about electoral alliances even for these elections for a constituent assembly.

I believe that some alliances may emerge from among the new, relatively small parties in the Guatemalan Democratic Coordinating Board. I also believe that it would be advantageous for them to join efforts and to pool together all the votes they can garner so as to reduce the number of seats that the rightist parties might obtain in the constituent assembly. [end recording]

GROUP BURNS 'NORTH AMERICAN' MAN'S FARM

PA062214 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A large group of men early today entered the Rustrian Farm, in the jurisdiction of Fraijanes, Guatemala Department, and set fire to large tracts of land. According to reports, the fire rapidly destroyed crops over a large area after initially burning 50 manzanas. Efforts by the civilian and military authorities kept it from spreading any farther.

Rustrian Farm is owned by Peter Charles Abbott, a North American citizen. Abbott and his workers were unable to prevent the men from setting the fire because they threatened them with death. Authorities have initially estimated the losses at 100,000 quetzales. A final assessment will be made later, however. Civilian and military forces have launched an intensive search for the culprits throughout most of Fraijanes municipality.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ REYES ON ARMED FORCES, INVESTIGATIONS

PA102054 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Interview with General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, by Jose Domingo Flores; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Flores] Never before in Honduran history have we seen the Armed Forces chief appear at the Administrative Integrity Office [Oficinas de Probidad Administrativa]. What are your reasons for doing this?

[Lopez Reyes] Well, I couldn't say if this was done in the past or not, but the fact is I am complying with my duty. I can only say that I am complying with regulations by presenting myself to submit my declaration of administrative integrity under oath.

[Flores] On the subject of missing persons, will there be an investigation in view of the charges made against the Armed Forces while General Alvarez Martinez was in command?

[Lopez Reyes] Those who have made these charges against the Armed Forces have done so with no basis. They don't have any specific evidence implicating the state security organs -- the Armed Forces, or FUSEP [Public Security Force]. There is no covincing proof. Nevertheless, we are conducting the necessary investigations in order to acquit the Armed Forces of these charges.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL ON EL SALVADOR, U.S. TIES

PA071658 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Jorge Arturo Reina, former rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras and leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Liberal Movement, has granted an exclusive interview to the "This Very Day" newscast after participating as a guest speaker in a conference on peaceful solutions for Central America. Reina was one of the three speakers in the conference along with Senator Edward Kennedy and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. In this interview he will speak about the future of Central America after the military changes in Honduras. Here is the interview by Adolfo Hernandez:

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] What do you think of the policy on the Salvadoran internal conflict that the Roberto Suazo Cordova government maintained when General Alvarez was commander of the Armed Forces?

[Reina] I think the initial position adopted by the government, which was expressed the day that Suazo took office, was correct. It was that Honduras would not be involved in the conflicts of the neighboring countries. However, I think that General Alvarez gradually shifted that policy. What is more, due to his anti-Sandinist obsession he began to forget the problems we have with El Salvador. He tried to turn the Honduran Army into an auxiliary of the Salvadoran Army, the Army that invaded us and that could still invade us if the disputes with El Salvador are not resolved. These disputes are even more serious now because Article 84 of the new Salvadoran Constitution states that El Salvador has a border with Nicaragua on the Gulf of Fonseca, practically leaving Honduras without an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. I think this policy must be corrected. We must not meddle in the Salvadoran conflict. Instead, we should promote and do anything we can so that there will be negotiations there, so that a moderate government will emerge in El Salvador, a government capable of (?controlling) the internal situation and capable of preventing the spread of this war to our country.

[Hernandez] Can this be achieved without the presence of a foreign country? Does an army, let us say the U.S. Army, have to participate to prevent this [words indistinct] or do you think the Salvadorans are capable of achieving that solution that we all desire?

[Reina] I think so but the intervention of the U.S. Army [words indistinct] is very mistaken because it directly involves the United States in Central America and because the nature of the war in El Salvador (?changes). It would no longer be a civil war but a patriotic war against foreign intervention. This implies a deep change. [Words indistinct] Honduras is our main concern. Honduras should now have a center left government. General Alvarez gave the Honduran Government a rightist shade. That is the government's image in the world. It must be corrected. We must not think that with General Alvarez' departure the bad men have gone and only the good men are left. We must not view the problems in those terms. This is the time for the country to take a new course that will express everyone's interests, that will get us out of El Salvador and Nicaragua, that will solve our internal problems, that will respect human rights. Hondurans, conditions exist so that we can save Honduras from the path that it was following, which was the path taken by El Salvador, Somoza, and Guatemala, and we all know where it has led.

[Hernandez] I would like to end with this question. I would like to stress a word: left. Many people fear this word. Can Suazo run a leftist government despite the commitments to the U.S. Government, specifically to the Reagan administration?

[Reina] I think so, if we explain to the Reagan administration that the policy of having Honduras be turned into a counterrevolutionary base in Central America only leads to disaster (?for everyone). We must defend our rights. [Words indistinct] the essential problem of Honduas is not the nationalization of the banana companies, it is not the nationalization of [words indistinct] but the nationalization of the government so that the government will defend Honduras' national interests above anything else. Honduras' national interests (?do not) clash with U.S. strategic interests. They coincide with them but [words indistinct] we must make them see that the Reagan administration's policy for Central America has not led to peace and instead will lead to war and that it must be urgently and clearly revised, to save not Honduras alone but Central America. [end recording]

UN ENVOY CRITICIZES NICARAGUA'S CONTADORA STANCE

PA071045 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Speech by Roberto Flores Bermudez, Honduran alternate ambassador to the United Nations, at the UN Security Council; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Several speeches have referred to historical factors that affect our region. On our part, we would like to mention some elements that have yet to be considered and that can contribute to a better understanding of the regional problems. The alternative that the Honduran people have chosen is the peaceful path within an electoral process that has led to the establishment of a pluralistic, democratic, and representative government whose objective is to work within a framework of peace in order to implement our development plans that are directed not to benefit one family or private interests but to benefit the national community, bearing in mind that the human being is the supreme objective of society and the state, and that human dignity is inviolable. Despite this democratic development that is being strengthened in Honduras, my country is also the object of aggression through a number of actions by Nicaragua against our territorial integrity and our civilian population.

The factors that force Honduras to strengthen its defense are mainly the worsening and disproportionate arms buildup in Nicaragua, the constant harassment along our borders, the promotion of guerrilla groups that seek to undermine our democratic institutions, and the warmongering attitude of the Sandinist commanders whose reckless statements of aggression we have mentioned on previous occasions.

The intention of our speech is not to enter into an argument with neighboring Nicaragua. What we wish to state is that one will get the wrong impression if Central American problems are viewed on the basis of Nicaragua's interests as reflected in the draft resolution Nicaragua has presented. It is not only one country that is affected. It is not only one country that is experiencing conflicts. It is not only the people of one country who are suffering and crying over the fate of their sons. It is not only Honduras and Nicaragua. The problems are of Central America. There are no exceptions, and their resolution should include the entire region. This has been reiterated by the Central Americans throughout all the negotiating process sponsored by the Contadora Group, and it should be reflected in the considerations and decisions to be adopted by the Security Council on this issue.

The Central American sitaution is complex and it involves an overall resolution. Any action by a UN body should be within this overall context and not be identified with the selective and particular interests of only one of the parties. Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan tactics that we have denounced in the letter that on behalf of the Honduran Government we sent to this honorable Council on 20 September -- contained in Document S-15995 -- have been systematically increasing.

The tactic that is based on an attitude of duplicity includes a disturbing campaign of disorientation for the purpose of confusing and distorting what is really occurring in Central America. This has also been denounced by my delegation in the various speeches that we have delivered in the past months when Nicaragua has called for a meeting of this council.

Nicaragua has carried out these activities within Contadora's negotiating process. We have already mentioned that the work commissions on political, security, and economic and social aspects began meeting in Panama City on 2 April. Last night we received an alarming report from Panama that indicates that for 2 consecutive days Nicaragua has blocked the activities of the work commissions, thus hindering the negotiations by not permitting them to deal with their corresponding topics. Nicaragua has proposed the suspension of the normal work of the commissions so that they will first issue an opinion on a special matter of particular interest to Nicaragua. This attitude by Nicaragua obstructs the Contadora efforts because it seeks to give priority to some topics and because it seeks partial actions which are contrary to the regional focus that should prevail in those negotiations.

What Nicaragua is indicating in Panama is that as long as those commissions do not issue an opinion on military and security aspects, it will not permit the continuation of the work. The objective of this inflexible and arbitrary position is to create a crisis in the Contadora negotiations in order to eliminate this subregional effort and to bring this matter up for definite consideration of the United Nations, thus preventing the Central Americans and Latin Americans from resolving their own problems within the framework of Contadora.

Nicaragua yesterday said in Panama not only in the security affairs commission but also in the political affairs commission that the main causes of the Central American problems are the substantial military increase in Central America, the deployment of thousands of soldiers, the joint maneuvers in the area, the covert war against Nicaragua, terrorist operations, the activity of anti-Sandinist rebels, the violation of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the threat of the use of force against Nicaragua, and the absence of respect for the principle of the free determination of peoples. Nicaragua's position in demanding that those subjects be discussed prior to the renewal of all the work of the commissions, including that of the economic and social commission, is creating an ill intentioned crisis in the Contadora process. In reality, what Nicaragua points out as the causes of the problem are nothing but effects. In this forum, in the OAS, and in Contadora, Honduras has sought to clarify the real causes.

These include an extracontinental power's interference in Central America, the breaking of the terms of security in the region due to Nicaragua's excessive arms buildup, the internal problems that its authoritarian structures cause, its attempts to destabilize neighboring regimes, the arrival in Nicaragua of 15,000 tons of armaments in 1983 alone, a Sandinist People's Army with more than 25,000 men organized in 38 regular battalions and a reserve of 38,000 men, and a Sandinist People's Militia with approximately 50,000 men.

The U.S. military presence in Honduras at this time is made up of approximately 1,700 men. Those are the big Central American maneuvers that at this time affect Nicaragua's territorial integrity. What does affect the region's stability is the arrival 3 weeks ago of 2,000 Cubans in Nicaragua.

They have military training and arrived to partially replace young Cuban women who had been in Nicaragua. What does affect the stability of our region is the presence in Caribbean waters of the Soviet helicopter carrier Leningrad and the Soviet destroyer Udaloy accompanied by their respective frigates, signifying the largest Soviet presence in the Caribbean since the end of the 1960's. What does affect and has repercussions in our negotiations is the threats from Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Ortega Saavedra who said there is the possibility that local guerrilla groups will mine the Central American ports from Guatemala to Panama, as we stated to this honorable council on Friday, 29 March. On Friday, I also mentioned that after Commander Ortega's statement, five bombs exploded in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, leaving one dead. More recently there has been sabotage of the electric power that comes from Costa Rica and that passes through Nicaragua before reaching some areas of Honduras. This has led to the rationing of electricity in several parts of our country.

The other Nicaraguan activities that endanger the peace that they claim to desire have included the continuation of the illegal arms traffic for guerrilla groups in other countries. It also continues its logistic support of insurgents in the neighboring countries, and the commanders make trips to acquire more weapons, visiting Libya, Iran, and North Korea, among others. The mining of the Nicaraguan ports has been attributed to the insurgent organizations that operate in Nicaragua. Therefore, Nicaragua's demand that all states be asked to refrain from any action that prevents the exercise of the right to free navigation in the waters of this region does not respond to what is really occurring, since the mining is due to the activities of Nicaraguan rebel groups. There are no exceptions in the Central American crisis. We hope that our neighbor will fulfill the Contadora commitments not only with regard to its internal political process but also with regard to the other vital points that must be implemented at the regional level in the area of disarmament and other military aspects that are implicit in the Central American problems.

There have been many statements here in support of the Contadora Group. If one is really convinced about the Contadora efforts, one must seriously bear in mind that the endorsement of Nicaragua's unilateral interests in terms of the draft resolution contained in Document S-16463 would also represent support for that country so that its actions in the Contadora negotiations will continue to harm that process. Nicaragua should change the stance that it has been adopting, duplicating international efforts in parallel forums. It is trying once again to involve the Security Council even though in the Contadora Group there is a specific commission for the region's security affairs, a commission that has the support of the international community as expressed here and elsewhere. If Nicaragua continues with this attitude it will discredit the Contadora Group's negotiating effort, which instead of being replaced should be strengthened. Thank you very much.

COMMUNIST LEADER PADILLO RUSH ON U.S., GEN ALVAREZ

Comments on Joint Maneuvers

PA091815 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1320 GMT 9 April 84

[Statement by Rigoberto Padilla Rush, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, given to correspondent Ochoa y Martinez "somewhere in Central America"; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces commander, that is, Alvarez Martinez, and the Pentagon reached secret agreements to make what has been euphemistically called improvements to important airports such as Palmerola, Villeda Morales, (Coloson), Puerto Lempira, and San Lorenzo so that all sorts of combat planes -- including bombers and tankers -- can land.

The agreements also called for the construction of naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca, which is shared by three countries: Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. There is also the creation of the notorious regional military training center in Puerto Castilla, a center that has aroused so much controversy and protest in our country, a center which they finally stuck there without bothering to consult Congress.

And then there are the joint military maneuvers including Honduran, U.S., Puerto Rican, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran troops under the immediate command of Yankee advisers. These maneuvers have been given various names: "Big Pine I. "Big Pine II," and now "Grenadier I," the one being carried out right now in the country. It is evident that these maneuvers are a means to blackmail the fraternal Salvadoran people who are in arms against a tyranny.

It is regrettable to have to admit and to recall that, in his enthusiasm for the presence of foreign troops in Honduras, President Suazo Cordova has said that it would be nice to have "Big Pine III, IV, V," and so on indefinitely. This in practice would mean that our country would remain occupied by foreign troops.

Discusses Alvarez' Ouster

AU091201 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] In a conversation about the current, very topical events in Central America, Rigoberto Padillar Rush, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras [PCH], made the following special statement for readers of RABOTNICHESKO DELO:

The expulsion of General Alvarez from Honduras and the fact that 3 generals of the extreme right wing as well as 12 high-ranking officers have been arrested is evidence of a counterattack by the Honduran Armed Forces Supreme Military Council and President Suazo Cordova against the military coup that was being prepared. Alvarez and the other overthrown generals were the executors of the aggressive, American, imperialist policy against Nicaragua and exponents of the extremely right-wing, anticommunist, and warmongering forces within the Honduran Army. They considered themselves "predestined to rescue Central America from Sandinist communism by force." The generals of the extreme right wing are chiefly responsible for Honduras' adventurous policy in Central America, which has actually led this country to a state of occupation by North American imperialism. It has led to an increased foreign debt in excess of $2 billion, which is quite a large amount for such a small, poor country as Honduras. It has led to an enormous increase in unemployment, which actually affects two-thirds of the economically active population, and so forth. Instead of settling these difficult socioeconomic problems, Alvarez and the military clique connected with him increased the country's military budget fourfold since 1980 and doubled the number of Army personnel and police forces, although there was no danger whatsoever threatening the independence and sovereignty of Honduras from abroad.

The very fact that Gen Alvarez was expelled from the country is a positive event; however, it is insufficient, because the North American military presence in Honduras still persists and is even increasing, while the right-wing officers are prevailing in the Honduran Army and posing a threat to the democratic rights of the Honduran people.

The leadership of the PCH, on the eve of its 30th anniversary, addressed the working people, appealing to them once more to go out in the streets with the aim of fully purging the Armed Forces of reactionary elements, disbanding the militarized, terrorist groups, prosecuting those who are responsible for the disappearance without a trace of political and trade union leaders, and expelling from the country the North American occupiers, the Somoza supporters, as well as the Israeli and Chilean military advisers.

The future will show whether the Government of Honduras will adopt a line of democratization of the situation within the country and of settling the crisis in Central America through political negotiations. The adoption of this policy depends mainly on the stand of the masses and of the patriotic masses within the Army. It depends upon what kind of officers will be appointed to replace Gen Alvaraz' supporters who were removed. If the progressive forces succeed in accomplishing a more thorough purge within the Army, the present events in Honduras can lay the foundations for a policy of dialogue, of good-neighborly relations, peaceful coexistence, and mutual respect between Honduras and Nicaragua.

CORRECTION TO MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

The following corrections to the item headlined "Military Appointments Officially Announced," published in the 9 April Latin America DAILY REPORT on pages p 16-17, is supplied from Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish of 7 April:

Page P 16, second paragraph, line one should read: ...Colonel Efrain Lisandor Gonzalez Munoz, chief... (correcting name)

Fourth paragraph, line one should read: ... Infantry Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordan, Army general commander. (clearing indistinct name)

Eighth paragraph, line one should read: 7. DEM Infantry Colonel Herminio Velaquez Galiano, chief of the ... (correcting name)

Eleventh paragraph, line one should read: 10. Aviation Colonel Jose Serra Hernandez, paymaster general. (correcting name)

Thirteenth paragraph, line one should read: 12. DEM Infantry Colonel Ronnie H. Martinez... (correcting name)

Fifteenth paragraph, line one should read: 14. DEM Infantry Colonel Alvaro Castro Plama, commander... (correcting name)

Page P 17, fourth paragraph, should read: 18. DEM Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Emilio Vanegas, manager of the Military Prevention Institute.

The Armed... (confirming name and clearing indistinct word)

Ninth paragraph, line one should read: 4. DEM Infantry Colonel Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia.

5. DEM Engineering... (confirming name)

Tenth paragraph, line one should read: 5. DEM Engineering Colonel Mario Flores Theresin

6. DEM Infantry... (correcting name)

Thirteenth paragraph, line one should read: Infantry Colonel Arkimedes Ekonomo Torres.

The Armed Forces...(correcting name)

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ON CHARGES PRESENTED AT THE HAGUE

PA101723 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] According to one of our eight-column reports for today, datelined Washington, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today said that he trusts the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hauge will rule that the activities sponsored by the United States constitute the use of force in clear violation of international laws and the UN and OAS charters. Referring to the complaint lodged by Nicaragua against the United States at the ICJ, D'Escoto said: We wish to defend the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination and to live in peace [words indistinct] the country's reconstruction and development. D'Escoto added that, over and above this objective, Nicaragua is also defending the maintenance of an international legal order, without which there cannot be peace.

DANIEL ORTEGA WRITES ALFONSIN ON FALKLANDS DATE

PA100203 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Apr 84 p 12

[Message by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, dated 2 April, to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin]

[Text] Managua, Nicaragua, 2 April 1984

Your Excellency

Dr Raul Alfonsin

Constitutional President of the Republic of Argentina

Buenos Aires

Today, 2 years after the beginning of the Argentine people's recovery of their sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands, receive on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people and of the FSLN our renewed solidarity and unconditional support to the Argentine nation's legitimate right to the full recovery of its territory and struggle to eradicate colonialism from the country and from Latin American.

We are convinced that the noble peoples of San Martin and Sandino in a fraternal Latin Americanist embrace will remain united and march together in their struggles for self-determination, sovereignty, independence, and respect for the territorial integrity of both nations.

Mr President, we reiterate our highest consideration and esteem.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

DANIEL ORTEGA SENDS CONDOLENCE TO GUINEA

PA102138 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Mar 84 p 8

[Message of condolence dated 28 March from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to Dr Lansana Benvogui, then prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea]

[Text] It is with deepest sorrow that I address you to convey to you the condolences of the peoples and Government of Nicaragua and of the FSLN to the sister peoples, party, and Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, in view of the unexpected death of Companero Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea, which we particularly ask be conveyed to the relatives and family of the deceased companero president.

We considered Companero President Toure a tireless fighter against imperialism and apartheid, being one of the most outstanding African leaders in the anticolonial struggle and in favor of the independence of this continent. He coined the famous phrase: "We prefer poverty in liberty to richness in slavery," and took Guinea to a role of great importance in the Nonaligned Movement as a cofounder country of that organization. Our expressions of utmost consideration.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

CANADA'S MACEACHEN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

FL101749 Montreal Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] In the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, our minister for external affairs is holding a series of meetings with government officials and opposition leaders. Allan MacEachen's visit to Nicaragua is part of a fact-finding mission to four Latin American countries. Larry Boyd reports:

[Begin recording] [Boyd] Allan MacEachen arrived yesterday night from Costa Rica where he had met with President Luis Monge. Following that meeting he said he was enormously concerned about the deteriorating situation in Central America. Today, Mr MacEachen met with Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials, discussing projects for peace and war in the area. In his view the multinational peace efforts of the Contadora Group are still the best hope.

[MacEachen] We can't impose ourselves. We have supported the Contadora process, and we think that's the most constructive way we can help. And we've offered our assistance in any ways that might be helpful, but these have not yet been defined for us.

[Boyd] This afternoon Mr MacEachen visited a multimillion dollar dairy project being built with Canadian aid. In January, Ottawa approved a $13.5 million loan for agricultural projects, the most aid from Canada since the 1979 revolution here.

Tomorrow, the external minister meets with politicians opposed to the Sandinist government and with Catholic Church leaders before meeting with the head of the government, Daniel Ortega. Topics include elections scheduled for November. Wednesday, Mr MacEachen flies on to Honduras. [end recording]

JUNTA'S CORDOVA ON OBJECTIONS TO ELECTORAL LAW

PA061850 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said the following regarding the displeasure voiced by opposition political sectors with respect to the selection of members of the Supreme Electoral Council.

[Begin Cordova recording] No matter how good an electoral tribunal may be, the opposition parties will never find it good enough. And no matter how good the law on elections, the law on political parties, and their regulations may be, they will never be good enough for the opposition political parties [words indistinct]. Actually, the truth is that when the political parties are popular and politically strong, they find that the legal tools given to them are good. However, when they have no political strength, it is very easy to claim that they sometimes lose, do not participate in elections, or [words indistinct] for this reason.

The laws on political parties, the laws on elections, and the electoral tribunals are useful to the extent that political parties have the strength to win elections, to mobilize, and to organize themselves. Reaching second place in an election is a victory for any political party. However, if the party does not have the political strength to achieve even this, the electoral courts, the law on elections, and the law on parties will continue to be had. Instead, I think this is a manifestation of their own fears, of their own weakness. [words indistinct] the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] has raised no objection to the Electoral Council, the law on political parties, or the regulations. Why? Because the PCD is fully aware of the popularity it enjoys among the masses. [end recording]

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS STANCES ON ELECTION

PA050431 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 0230 GMT 3 Apr 84

["Political Debates" phone-in program with Reynaldo Payan, representative of the FSLN; Cesar Delgadillo and Mauricio Diaz, representatives of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, Erick Ramirez and Azucena Ferrey, representatives of the Social Christian Party, PSC, Adolfo Evertsz, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and moderator Henry Briceno]

[Excerpts] [Delgadillo] Good evening. We are honored to have Azucena Ferrey and Erick Ramirez, leaders of the Social Christian Party [PSC] with whom we will be able to discuss the current political situation. We will pass the microphone over to Erick Ramirez so that he may address the public.

[Ramirez] As the elections are currently planned, we believe that they offer no guarantee in the sense that the democratic political parties will participate in these elections on an equal basis with the parties that support the government, particularly in regard to the FSLN, which continues to hold a tight control over the population through the actions of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee], absolute control of the state media, the actions of its private army, and a number of other resources that the FSLN uses to its own benefit.

In view of this, the democratic parties have demanded that all those privileges, those direct abuses of power that the FSLN has been enjoying, must be eliminated in order to ensure that the December [as heard] elections are truly free and democratic.

That is why our party constantly reviews and analyzes the current situation in order to decide whether or not we will take part in the elections.

[Payan] We have another point of view, which differs from that of the PSC. For example, the statement affirming that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] belongs to a party is not attuned to reality because it fails to take into account the composition of the EPS.

Despite the fact that the FSLN is willing and that the government is committed to holding the elections in November 1984 in compliance with the pledge that it made in September 1980 to hold elections in Nicaragua, some political parties still insist that the climate is not adequate and that the necessary guarantees for a free play of democratic ideas are not present. However, that is their opinion.

We must keep in mind the situation in which we will hold the elections. Everyone is aware that the elections are an extra effort that is being demanded of the Nicaraguan people. They are one way of showing that there is a pluralist plan that will allow the parties to make their own propaganda. However, we must not forget at any time that the Nicaraguan people's first priority continues to be defense.

The PSC, as Erick has said, holds that press censorship is maintained in our country, but there is also the will on the part of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN to guarantee that during the elections several measures will be taken to lift those restrictions on the press, without neglecting those areas where fighting and confrontations are taking place. In other words, in Nicaragua one cannot allow the opportunity for parties to engage in the task of fifth columnists inside the country.

Our country is not going to resolve its economic crisis with the elections. We know the situation we are facing. We know that with the elections the imperialist intention to continue blocking our credit, to continue mining our ships -- which are important to foreign exchange -- will not disappear.

[Diaz] As PPSC secretary general, I flatly reject the officialist name that our former companero, Erick Ramirez, wants to give us, because this is an accusation that seeks to confuse public opinion regarding our party. We all know what our organization's history is, the role we played after the fall of the dictatorship, and the party's role in the FPR.

To say that the PPSC is an officialist party is simply an attempt to portray us as a party that has sold out to the FSLN. Also, in line with the statement by Erick and Azucena, I would say that the PSC and the PPSC share many views.

The political parties that are in the FPR -- perhaps long before the parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board -- said that elections must be held to demonstrate, to prove the democratic nature of this revolution. We maintain that the elections -- although not an end in themselves -- are an appropriate means to have a country such as ours go from a state that our enemies consider tactical [de tactica] to a state of legitimacy. That is connected with the accusation that is made against it -- and I will act as the Devil's advocate, the FSLN -- that it has not made any separate definition between the interests of the state, the Army, and the party. Obviously if ours is a tactical state, a de facto state, there are a series of factors that are also tactical, which exist as the product of a military struggle that toppled a dictatorship.

We as a party of the FPR have told the FSLN that there must be autonomy of the social organizations from the state. We believe that this is a necessity to safeguard pluralism. The error of the right is to tell them: Sandinists, stop calling the People's Army Sandinist. I say it and I repeat it: It is not a problem of a name, but a problem of awareness and objectives, which are the product of the role that different social forces played in the struggle against the dictatorship.

[Payan] It has been confirmed that some militants of other political parties, when implementing their propaganda and their public events to announce their positions, have had some problems with Nicaraguan citizens organized in the CDS. We think that this is a cause for concern. We have learned about the CDS, that there has been some abuse in not permitting the propaganda activities of political parties. The appropriate instructions and guidance have been given so that the mass organizations will know how to evaluate and discuss the different positions of the political parties on a mature, lofty level.

We must recognize the low level of ideological and political education of our people, but we must also recognize that our people are sacrificing their lives daily. The EPS and militia members are having to stand guard. There are four or five killed daily in Leymus, in Somotillo, in Hato Grande, and just the fact of seeing the blood of our people spilled makes our people have a feeling of indignation, a feeling that rejects all those positions that seek to influence this revolution, or any of those programs that try to cause the revolution to go back. But this does not mean that some abuses cannot be pointed out.

We believe that this must be carefully observed, because the enemies of the revolution can also pose as CDS members to make propaganda that attacks the political liberties granted by the law to the political parties, putting the blame on the CDS and the mass organizations. We must maintain close vigilance in this respect against those elements that might commit abuses to try to denigrate the grand historical role played by the CDS in defense, vigilance, and other tasks such as health and education.

[Bricenco] Mr Erick Ramirez, what is the formation of the forces in the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board? Is it true that the Higher Council of Private Enterprises, COSEP, holds a prominent role? Its president has made a public appeal for the opposition parties to call for a freeze of the electoral process.

[Ramirez] Regarding the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinatingn Board, we want to say that we here are to represent the Social Christian Party, not the Democratic Coordinating Board, which will have to clarify the observations made here by the companero.

The fundamental question is, why has the FSLN not said at this point with perfect clarity that there will be free elections in this country? Simply because it is afraid to lose power. The FSLN knows that if genuinely free, democratic, and secret elections are held in Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan people will reject them at the polls. The people are tried of the violence, they are tired of the war, they are tired of the bloodshed. The people want peace, democracy, and social justice.

That is why we believe that if free elections were held the FSLN would lose. The problem is that because they know they would lose, they do not want to permit free elections in Nicaragua.

[Evertsz] Regarding what our companeros said on the elections, and on some demands, we maintain the idea that there are political organizations in Nicaragua that advocate abstention in the elections.

We find those proposals an echo of a campaign from abroad, basically financed by the U.S. Government, calling on our people not to participate in these elections. Naturally, as we have said before, Reagan's government is using millions of tons of paper in a campaign to discredit Nicaragua, while we have never heard the U.S. Government criticize a state like Haiti, which still survives to the disgrace of humanity, which is a shame to humanity, but which receives the applause of Reagan and his accomplices.

They are concerned -- and we refer specifically to the campaign abroad against the Nicaraguan elections -- and they say that the law being approved does not fulfill the necessary requisites to guarantee truly free, democratic elections. And these elements have no qualms in applauding, financing, and promoting an election in which one of the candidates is nothing but a criminal, the assassin of U.S. Catholic nuns; and they do not say anything there because that criminal serves their interests. Therefore, they should not come to us with the story that there are not sufficient guarantees, because what they want is the guarantee that will permit the return of U.S. imperialist domination in Nicaragua, and it is virtually impossible that this will happen.

We think that there are some elements in the CDS who are Somozists, and the persons in the neighborhoods must oust them -- not from the neighborhood, but from an organization where they are doing no good -- to combat their attempted manipulation of social needs.

[Ferrey] I want to say that [Education Minister] Dr Carlos Tunnerman in his statement in Vienna also made a mistake. He said that the FSLN will go to the elections in an alliance with the Social Christian Party. I am amazed that at this point what Erick said about the term officialist is a sore spot. The problem is that at this moment there are facts that have still not changed the idea that this is not a dictatorship like the previous one, but a different, more radical one, more painful for the people who experience it.

As Mauricio recognized, perhaps someday in the future -- I do not know when -- there is the possibility of uniting ourselves on a third path, neither capitalist nor Marxist. That permits me to see that there was a certain error in the decision they made, because they struggled against capitalism under the previous dictatorship but now they are going alone in a Marxist dictatorship of a totalitarian trend. Let us make no mistake. I have to recognize that fact here and everywhere else. But the truth is that Mauricio is going it alone on foot on a silent unknown course. They and their conscience will have to decide what this third-path option will be. We are open. We think that Nicaragua is for the Nicaraguans, that there is a situation which only we can remedy, that we all have the right to live in this country, that we have much to contribute to building the Nicaragua that united us in principle against the dictatorship of Somoza -- a pluralist, participative, people's democracy. That is our principal slogan.

[Payan] The FSLN will not compete with anyone in the elections. The other parties can compete with the FSLN, but the people who are Sandinists will know how to confirm their will and their confidence through their conduct. That is how we see the elections. The people judge us by the two big tasks which the FSLN has -- defense and production. The elections lie within that framework too. It is participation that is being offered in a pluralist sense so that other parties can propose other programs. In that sense our people must know what the elections are. The elections are not a step backward; the elections are not to surrender sovereignty; the elections are not to return to the past -- the elections are to advance with a view to building the new Nicaraguan society.

PLI LEADER DISCUSSES DECISION TO HOLD ELECTION

PA070253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Juan Manuel Gutierrez, president of the National Assembly of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, said yesterday: The fact that the revolutionary government will hold elections this year, despite the military and economic blockade and the armed attacks of the U.S. Government, is worthy of admiration. The PLI leader expressed support for the French Government's attitude to help our country remove the mines placed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in national ports.

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] Actually, it could be that he [not further identified] has the reason and it could be that he does not. We would have to analyze this from different viewpoints. Actually, we were awaiting the electoral process to take place in 1985, because FSLN political leaders had announced the electoral process for 1985, but they suddenly announced that it would take place in 1984, in November. Many political parties have been caught by surprise, because full freedom does not yet exist because the state of emergency has not yet been lifted. The parties cannot mobilize to get organized and prepared for the elections.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Gutierrez, what is your opinion on the revolutionary government's effort to hold elections in November 1984 despite the open war reflected in the mining of Nicaraguan ports?

[Gutierrez] This is undoubtedly a great effort. [end recording]

PLI MEMBERS TO RESIGN FROM GOVERNMENT BY 20 MAY

PA091846 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Interview with Eduardo Coronado Perez, first vice president of the Independent Liberal Party, by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] What can you tell us about the resolutions adopted by the PLI's [Independent Liberal Party] consultative meeting yesterday and, above all, about the withdrawal of PLI members from government posts, and about the financing matter?

[Coronado] Actually, the meetings held by the Permanent Commission in Managua on Saturday and Sunday were basically aimed at discussing the withdrawal of PLI members from key positions in the government in order to use the PLI's best cadres to organize it, and also to portray the party's image of independence based on its political line, which was set by the national meeting held recently at Las Mercedes Hotel.

Based on this line, the commission decided to order all members holding important positions and candidates who [word indistinct] positions in the executive and legislative branches to withdraw by 20 May.

As for the 6 million cordobas, which were conditional upon the parties beginning and ending the campaign without any changes that might lead a party to withdraw, the commission concluded that this is a prior condition that is unacceptable to the party, and that the 6 million cordobas will be accepted only if Article 48 is amended. Article 48 binds the parties to run to the end by providing for sanctions according to the Penal Code if they withdraw from the race. We do not think this is right.

PLC LEADER COMMENTS ON ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PA070056 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 84

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with guest Rodolfo Mejia Ubilla, secretary general of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, PLC; an unidentified moderator; journalist Julio Armas; and other reporters -- live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] He would like to hear about the PLC's activities. We suppose you are getting ready for the upcoming elections, and that the party's activities are very intensive. I imagine the public would like to learn about some of the internal aspects of your organization, so would you kindly tell us about the PLC's activities?

[Mejia Ubilla] I will answer your question with pleasure, and I will describe the party's activities. We are currently in the organizational phase as required by the law in order to register the party in accordance with the Law on Political Parties, and we know that we have until 25 May to meet all the requirements. We already have our statutes, our document on ideological principles. We are organizing our party in the various departments, and we have asked our party members in charge of these activities to complete the organization within the time established by the law, in order to be able to participate, if possible, in the electoral struggle.

Of course, I must confess that we have noticed much fear in many citizens, who feel that participating in political activities could be dangerous. We have tried to convince them that there's nothing to fear as long as activities are carried out according to the law and the party's ideological principles are followed. We are hoping to complete this first phase, so that Liberals can feel confident that our party will be able to participate successfully in the coming elections.

[Julio Armas] What is the consensus in your party? Does the PLC believe that the conditions for elections are present?

[Mejia Ubilla] I have said that many sectors within the PLC are afraid to take part in the elections precisely because we believe that adequate conditions for elections do not exist right now. The Emergency Law is restrictive. We could say that it is very harsh regarding the actions a citizen can take involving a party. There are other factors that also restrict the development of our politics. For example, the censorship of the press and radio stations, and the lack of communications media to reach the people -- media that are available to the government's party. In sum, there are a number of restrictions that make us doubt that there are at this time adequate conditions that would allow us to take part in elections. We are not completely pessimistic, however. We believe that if there is a patriotic reflection on the part of the FSLN and the people ruling us, if they place national interests over party interests, if they are willing to allow the people to freely express their opinion, they must bring about the right conditions without delay. In the past, we saw elections held a couple of days after the state of siege was lifted. Those are not appropriate times to hold elections. We would not like those situations to be repeated. We would like the revolutionary gains to allow all Nicaraguans to express our opinion without fear, to allow our parties to mobilize and be allowed to say exactly what is needed for Nicaragua's future.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS ABSTENTION FROM ELECTION

PA101652 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 0230 GMT 10 Apr 84

["Political Debates" program of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, with Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; Adolfo Evertsz, member of the PSN; Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC; Reinaldo Payan, representative of the FSLN; special guest Julio Centeno Gomez, former secretary general of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, PLC; and unidentified moderator -- live]

[Exerpts] [Centeno Gomez] Good evening, Nicaraguan listeners. I would like first of all to refer to the current problem in Nicaragua as a result of some parties' advocation of abstention in the elections or the setting of conditions before participating in the elections.

The parties that do not participate in the elections will not only be left politically dead but they will strengthen their common political adversary, which unquestionably is the FSLN. The FSLN, without opposition and with the support of other ideologically similar parties, will represent a tremendous political power in Nicaragua, and they will carry out the revolutionary political plans that frighten the parties that do not want to participate in the elections.

I would like to refer to the debacle that electoral abstention might cause. Even though this might not take place, because I do not believe that there are the conditions for it, many people believe that if elections were not held the only solution would be a war in Nicaragua. In truth, Nicaragua is a totally politicized country. The conflict is not only national, it is a regional conflict. We know that the region is the product of nationalism, and that Central America is a single nationality. We saw this in 1821 when we became independent as a federation. We would have to see how the Central Americans would respond to an aggression against Nicaragua or any Central American country. Although many say that Nicaragua would become another Vietnam, I think Central America would become Central Americanized. We have seen that when there have been wars of aggression in some countries of the world, unsuspected nationalist forces have emerged.

A war only leads to imposed decisions and solutions, and imposed solutions are no solution. What is more, I would dare say something here that might cause some surprise. The ones who sometimes benefit from a war are governments that are in difficult situations. I think that at this stage all Nicaraguans, including the parties that have opposed the Nicaraguan Government and those of us who in some form have been dissidents, should consider that at the moment of an aggression only the current Nicaraguan Government could benefit from a war because it is the only way of immediately uniting all the Nicaraguans and eliminating all distances among them, and of forgetting all the political, economic, and social crises. It is an example that we have seen in history. Many governments resort to this. This is not the solution. To call for abstention and to think that a military resolution is the resolution in Nicaragua is a big mistake. Therefore, I think the Nicaraguans have to be directly involved and to participate in the elections, asking for reasonable conditions based on law, logic, justice, and ethics.

[Sanchez] We socialists have been very clear all along when we have focused on the political problems of the Nicaraguan revolution within the context that is determined by the U.S. foreign policy marked by aggressiveness, threats, and specific aggressions against our country, our fatherland, and our revolution.

As is known, in addition to the PSN's rejection of the aggression from the external enemy and its condemnation of the vandalistic acts of piracy and state terrorism against our people, country, and revolution, we remain involved in the development of the political process. We have clearly and categorically decided to participate in the 4 November elections. We have been maintaining a policy of seeking an alliance on equal conditions, based on respect for the forces that make up the revolutionary sectors. We are willing to participate in any way appropriate to the political situation at a given moment. In other words, we are willing to participate in an electoral alliance with the other democratic revolutionary forces or to participate independently and separately with our own candidates for president, vice president, and representatives in the constituent and legislative assembly.

[Diaz] The position that we have maintained in this revolutionary period as allies in the FPR is that the Nicaraguan revolution's institutionalization must be developed through the steps that have been partially achieved through the discussion of essential laws for the country's institutional development. Article 2 of the political parties law precisely establishes political pluralism. We believe that the recently approved Electoral Law and the law on the social communications media that we will discuss in the State Council are seeking to establish a suitable legal framework so that all the political forces in Nicaragua can participate in the elections with guarantees. We are obviously concerned that at this stage the Government of National Reconstruction has yet to lift the state of emergency. We are concerned, but we do not think that this is an indication of the government's ill will or bad faith. We think that there are military conditions that have not permitted the lifting of the state of emergency.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we are preparing to participate in the elections at the end of the year. The appropriate party structures will decide the way that we will participate in the elections. We want to state clearly that we do not plan to use abstentionism as a weapon to commit blackmail and to give the enemies of the Nicaraguan people justification for a possible military aggression in addition to the ones we are already experiencing.

[Evertsz] The PSN has clearly said that it does not view the elections as a final objective, but instead views them as more a matter of strategy within the development of the revolution. Therefore, we continue with our policy of alliances, of strengthening the unity of the revolutionary forces in the country, and of also preparing ourselves -- if it is necessary, and this might just be so-- to participate alone as a party in the electoral process.

[Payan] The election will help gauge which forces want the advance and deepening of the revolution and which forces are against this advance. In this regard, the forces that support the advance and defense of this revolution can in some way achieve a policy of alliance in terms of defending this political project that guarantees the individual rights and freedoms that our peple have never had before. We should point the artillery not against the allied parties but against those parties that are calling for abstention because we know that this is not due to their own decision. They are responding to the will and voice of the U.S. Government. The Reagan administration has said that it will not recognize any accusation or judgment in any international court. They also carry out efforts to torpedo and to prevent the advance of the Contadora negotiations.

Those who tell their rank and file not to participate but to abstain are maintaining immature and incorrect positions. Our people have to participate in the elections. Those who might abstain are small groups that make up the forces of those political parties.

Our leaders of the National Directorate and our government have already expressed political willingness to develop and to hold the elections with the forces that participate in them. As Centeno has already said, those that do not participate will lose their legal status, which means their political liquidation, their death as political parties. Therefore, our people should not only center their attention on seeing the electoral aspect as the main point of concern. They should also remain aware that our main adversary and enemy is not the rightist forces or the differences that we might have with parties that support the defense and deepening of the revolution. Instead, our efforts should continue to be focused on stopping the aggression, on foiling the interventionist policy, and on continuing the Sandinist people's revolution.

ALTAMIRANO ON COMMUNIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PA082005 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Eli A'tamirano has said that the Communists are actively preparing for the elections campaign. Sunday's event was just the beginning, said Altamirano, who presides over the electoral front of his party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua. Now we are going to the departments, he said.

[Begin recording] [Altamirano] On Sunday, 1 April, we opened at Managua's Gonzalez Theater what we have called the elections struggle.

The people of Nicaragua know that the election campaign itself has not yet been initiated, but the electoral process has. In line with this, we have formed our electoral front to begin the struggle.

From now until the elections campaign begins, the electoral front's work will be to fully prepare the structures of all the party's organizations in department capitals, municipalities, territories, cities, neighborhoods, and factories throughout the country. This is the plan on which the party's electoral front is working.

[Unidentified reporter] In addition to this work, what other type of activity will follow in line with the party's election campaign plans.

[Altamirano] We have a work program that we will be carrying out in April, May, and part of June. This will be accompanied by a broad propaganda effort to make known the platform of the Communist Party of Nicaragua. [end recording]

PEACE EVENT SCHEDULED ON COSTA RICAN BORDER

PA101917 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Over 1,000 members of the Sandinist Defense Committees and hundreds of Costa Ricans will participate in a meeting for peace and friendship on 11 April at the Penas Blancas border area.

The meeting is an effort to improve bilateral relations, which have been harmed by the use of Costa Rican territory by the counterrevolutionary forces to attack Nicaragua.

During this event tribute will also be rendered to Costa Rican hero Juan Santamaria, who died in Nicaragua on 11 April 1856 while fighting the filibusters headed by North American citizen William Walker.

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF IMPENDING ATTACK IN NORTH

WA102245 Rome IPS in English 7 Apr 84

[By Carlos Salazar]

[Excerpt] Managua, April 7 (IPS) -- The Nicaraguan Government today called on civilians in the north to prepare for what it said would be the largest rebel attack in two years. The coordinator of the ruling junta, Daniel Ortega, declared last night that 8,000 anti-Sandinista rebels had already begun an attack in the northern and southern parts of the country.

A communique issued by the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) put on alert civilian militias in 20 towns in the northern provinces of Madriz, Nueva Segovia and Esteli. The communique said that government troops had killed 60 rebels in the past several days.

Meanwhile, the government charged today that an indigenous rebel organization, Misura, had kidnapped 600 Miskito Indians of the town of Sandy Bay in the Atlantic coast Province of Zelaya Norte on March 29. The communique indicated that major rebel attacks were expected from the Central Intelligence Agency-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is based in Honduras.

Eden Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) operates in the south, along Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica. The government said ARDE guerrillas were intensifying attacks in the southern province of Rio San Juan. Ortega said yesterday that "this week we are facing the largest military offensive that the United States Government has launched.

ARMY OFFICER REPORTS BORDER POST CLASHES

PA101901 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The counterrevolutionaries who are directed by former Somozist security agent Steadman Fagoth in Honduras have tried to seize the border posts of Waspan, Leymus, (Ilumaskama), and Waslala, in northern Zelaya, as part of their criminal plans [words indistinct]. This was reported by Deputy Commander Carlos Soza, commander of the 5th Brigade of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in Special Zone No 1. He said that the contras have been repelled several times, and that according to a preliminary estimate 100 counterrevolutionaries have been killed and many have been wounded in close to 1 and 1/2 months of fighting. Soza added that the enemy [words indistinct] explosion of land mines, which have already destroyed four vehicles belonging to the Construction Ministry and the [name indistinct] enterprise, with a toll of four workers dead and one wounded. He said these workers were all of Miskito origin.

GOVERNMENT TO RELOCATE CORINTO RESIDENTS

PA070215 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Corinto -- The Nicaraguan Government is making great efforts to relocate some port residents in safer places since Corinto is unsafe for them in view of the repeated attacks against this port city. The Ministry of Settlements and Housing, MINVAH, has confirmed the need to transfer Corinto residents to a new settlement located a El Realejo, where 300 houses will be built beginning next week to be occupied by an equal number of families, presently living in extremely dangerous conditions in Corinto.

The transfer of these families to the new settlement will start next week in order to protect them from the constant attacks against the port in recent days. Work is already under way in the new settlement, with the installation of electric lines and drinking water.

ARDE'S ROBELO CITES CONDITIONS TO END MINING

PA102150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2035 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Rome, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Sandinist junta and current president of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) [title as received], said here today that his organization is "prepared to halt immediately the mining of ports" in Nicaragua. Robelo added that the only conditions for this are that the Sandinist government lift the present press censorship and sit down to negotiate with ARDE on the six points that that coalition considers minimal for "making the electoral plans trustworthy."

The six points are: That the FSLN pledge to permit the participation, without exclusion, of all Nicaraguan representative forces and their leaders in the elections.

That the FSLN demonstrate a genuine commitment to democracy, stop superimposing the functions of the party on those of the state, and particularly that it separate the functions of the Army from those of the party in power.

That the entire electoral process be carried out within the framework of a climate of national reconciliation and under the supervision of a Latin American body (Contadora Group), with the appropriate legal instruments to ensure appeals and arbitration during the process.

That all public freedoms be reestablished and appropriate guarantees be created to ensure that all opposition forces exercise political freedoms under favorable conditions allowing the parties to operate freely.

That the rules of the electoral process be clearly defined without regard for the present circumstances and that, at the same time, the basic premises of society be precisely defined, along with a public and formal commitment to respect the results of the elections, even if they should be unfavorable for the FSLN.

Finally, that there be an end to the multiple forms of institutionalized repression and the presence of foreign internationalists and military personnel who carry out functions that are exclusively the purview of Nicaraguans.

ARDE is made up of five movements (the Sandino Revolutionary Front, the Nicaraguan Democratic Union, the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, and the Solidarity of Democratic Workers [Solidaridad de Trabajadores Democraticos], which participated in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and currently oppose the present Managua regime.

Robelo revealed that his organization is responsible for the mining of the Ports of Corinto (in the Pacific) and El Bluff (in the Atlantic) when he said that ARDE is willing to immediately end the mining of ports if Managua accedes to negotiate the six conditions. "I want to make very clear that both operations have been purely war operations, the only goal of which is to prevent the entry of huge amounts of arms and munitions for the Nicaraguan Government that are sent from Eastern European countries, the USSR, and Cuba," Robelo said.

"The only goal of the mining is to stop that flow," he said. "Nicaraguan export products and the basic products that the people need can very well come in through ports in Costa Rica and other Central American countries, as is currently being done," he added.

On relations with the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, which conducts military operations in northern Nicaragua, Robelo said that "ARDE is totally independent from the FDN." "If the FDN eliminates the former officers of the Somozist National Guard, then ARDE will be in concurrence with the forces in the north, because we are aware that both military forces have a similar make-up: peasants, small-scale farmers, workers, and youths."

Asked how ARDE can guarantee peace when there are other armed groups fighting in Nicaragua, Robelo said that ARDE "has legitimacy before the Nicaraguan people."

Robelo denied "outright" that the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, is helping ARDE politically and economically, "much less in military operations or the mining of ports," he said. "It is not true that the CIA is involved in this. We set the mines; we bought them on the European black market," he added.

After his visit to Italy, Robelo will go on to the FRG, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Belgium, where, as in Rome, he will hold press conferences to explain ARDE's position and the reasons that justify its struggle.

ARDE CLAIMS IMMINENT OCCUPATION OF PORT

PA111225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1142 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Rome, 11 Apr (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Port of San Juan del Norte is on the verge of being occupied by the military forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Sandinist junta and ARDE president [title as received] has declared. Robelo added that he received a telephone call from Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero," at 0100 GMT today advising him of this and also that ARDE forces are fighting the Sandinists a few meters from the latter's trenches. The Nicaraguan junta dissident is in the Italian capital these days, where he held a press conference yesterday to explain to the public and the politicians of this country the reasons for their struggle against the government of Managua.

VOICE OF SANDINO CARRIES ARDE WAR BULLETINS

EPS Patrol Ambushed

PA062219 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[War Bulletin No 207 released by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces "in Sarapiquí, Río San Juan Department" on 5 April]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports:

At 0930 on 3 April, the Mauricio Sanchez Column of the Snake Unit, headed by Companero Charrujado, ambushed a patrol of the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] in La Palmera area, 1 km from (Los Chiles de la Azucena) in Río San Juan Department, and killed 11 of the enemy, forcing the rest of the patrol to withdraw.

At [words indistinct] on 2 April [words indistinct] of the Moccasin Unit headed by Companero Marcos ambushed a seven-man enemy squad. The squad offered no resistance and, on being captured, two of the men expressed their willingness to join our ranks. Obeying Commander Pastora's instructions to spare the lives and respect the will of those who surrender without fighting, we released the rest of the men after they were disarmed.

We recovered five [as heard] AK-47 rifles whose serial numbers are: 4441, 4361, 5807, and 1954, in addition to ammunition and military supplies that the men were carrying.

These are the names of the members of the occupation army who were released after being disarmed: Luis Morales Centeno, Manuel Rodriguez, Miguel Herrera, Diego Sanchez, and Miguel Molina.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

Clashes Near Nueva Guinea

PA062140 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[War Bulletin No 208 released by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary ARDE, Armed Forces "in Sarapiqui, Rio San Juan Department" on 5 April]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's Armed Forces, ARDE, reports:

At 0600 on 1 April, the General Francisco Estrada column, the main ARDE bulwark in the civil war against invaders in the effort to dislodge the members of the totalitarian dictators' army from the Nueva Guinea region, along with members of the Shark, Piranha, Eagle, Crab, [words indistinct] Castillo headed by patriots Twin, Piricuto, Falcon, Navigator, Spurt, and Scullion, respectively, attacked military posts in (La Fonseca) and Sulama, only 7.5 km northeast of Nueva Guinea, as well as the base of the occupation army at Las Torres, 12 km northeast of Nueva Guinea.

As a result of 6 hours of violent clashes in these places, the invaders suffered 102 dead, while we had to regret the loss of Companeros Plutarco Gaitan, alias "Celin"; Dionisio Sandoval, alias "Shrimp"; and his brother, known as "Fly," who sacrificed themselves to the noble ideal of recovering Nicaragua from foreign domination.

In addition, we suffered five wounded who were taken to the nearest field hospital by their comrades in arms. They are recovering and are now out of danger.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

BRIEFS

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE ARRIVES -- The first GDR military attache has arrived in Nicaragua. His presence in the country is a demonstration of solidarity on the part of the GDR. Colonel (Joachim Dietrich) is the new military attache and he is a man with much knowledge of naval and air matters. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Apr 84 PA]

MONTANE MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER

FL101643 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, has received Jose Gonzalez Jerez, member of Spain's Communist Party Executive Committee, at the party's main offices. During the cordial and fraternal meeting, the two sides discussed matters of general interest dealing with the current situation and the development of ties existing between the two parties.

VEIGA HEADS DELEGATION TO WFTU MEETING

FL101700 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], is in Paris, France, heading a delegation to the 31st session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], of which he is a vice president. The 31st session of the WFTU Bureau opened today at the headquarters of the General Labor Confederation of France, the main French trade union organization.

During the current session, which will end tomorrow, Wednesday, the Bureau has as its central theme the analysis of tendencies and perspectives of the unity of action of trade unions in light of the completion of agreements made at the 10th Congress of the WFTU held in Havana in February, 1982.

L.A. CONGRESS REJECTS U.S. INTERVENTION, THREATS

PA100429 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The Latin American Unity Congress has recently concluded in Medellin, Colombia, and outstanding specialists from the area analyzed the critical economic situation being experienced by nations in the subcontinent and other topics. The meeting stressed that the armed conflict in Central America is deeply rooted in the internal socioeconomic crisis and the U.S. Government's interventionist policy in the region. A call was issued to the peoples of the continent to join efforts to achieve self-determination, sovereignty, and peace with dignity.

The final declaration issued by the Congress points out that Cuba and Nicaragua -- which escaped the secular domination through people's wars -- are still under the threat of a direct military intervention and an economic boycott by the United States.

'CIA' MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS CONDEMNED

PA101331 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] According to specific data, and in the opinion of National Ports Enterprise Director Cesar Delgadillo and representatives of the Nicaraguan Insurance and Re-Insurance Institute, INISER, the mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA commandos not only violates international laws of free navigation, but also considerably harms Nicaragua's economy.

INISER spokesmen said that although maritime traffic remains unchanged, the sabotage has already resulted in an increase in insurance premiums charged for cargo bound for Nicaraguan ports. They said that maritime traffic continues normally thanks to the confidence of countries and maritime companies in the guarantees offered by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

Through its ports, this Central American country receives or dispatches 1 million tons of cargo a year, transported by some 600 ships, since 90 percent of the country's imports and exports are transported by sea. Corinto, located 148 km northeast of Managua on the Pacific coast, is Nicaragua's main port; in fact, 75 percent of this cargo comes into or out of Corinto.

That is the reason for the extraordinary effort made by the Nicaraguan Armed Forces to defend this important maritime terminal. That is also why the enemies of the Sandinist revolution have chosen this as one of the main targets of their terrorist operations.

Each year some 400 merchant ships of varying tonnage arrive in Corinto. Maritime sabotage could result in an almost unending chain of damage that could adversely affect the state, private businesses, port workers, and the factories that process imported raw materials. That is why the supply problems resulting from the inhumane U.S. political pressure against Nicaragua are worsening.

Moreover, the mining of the ports has forced Nicaragua to use a part of its tiny fishing fleet for cleaning and dredging activities. Hence, these vessels must be diverted from their usual use, resulting in serious damage to the country's economy, because one of the main sources of exports, fishing, is being neglected.

This U.S. sabotage against Nicaragua hinders port enlargement and development projects already initiated by the Sandinist Government -- the current project being the construction of a deep-water port in El Bluff. Four hundred million dollars, $100 million of which have been provided by international financing organizations, are being invested in this project.

The serious problems for the Nicaraguan people resulting from the mining of their ports have been repeatedly denounced by numerous governments and democratic forces in the world.

The United States, the promoter of these unlawful operations, not only continues to sponsor anti-Sandinists and cover up for the CIA, but it has publicly acknowledged the advantages of blockading Nicaragua. This was reflected in its recent voting at the UN Security Council on a draft resolution condemning the mining of Nicaraguan ports and calling for peace in Central America. The U.S. delegation voted against the document, explaining that in this way the United States was trying to curb what it calls the expansion of Marxism and the exporting of revolution by Nicaragua. This time Washington was left isolated, because even its unconditional ally, Great Britain, abstained from voting. This shows the ever-increasing repudiation of the policy of state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government.

CONTADORA MINISTERS SAY C.A. SITUATION WORSENING

PA100408 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Contadora Group foreign ministers have said in Panama City that the situation in Central America is showing serious signs of deterioration. They also said that modern arms, new military methods, dangerous attack systems, and other types of operations have been introduced in the region, such as the mining of ports, to hurt the economy, obstruct commerce, and violate the freedom to navigate.

After their urgent meeting in Panama City the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama issued a communique in which they say that the increasing presence of foreign troops and advisers in Central America, the increased arms race, and the proliferation of military activities and maneuvers are contributing to increased tension and a lack of confidence.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers said that Central American governments should adjust their international conduct to the spirit of conciliation set forth in the norms approved last January. They also asked that countries having ties and interests in the region prove with actions their support for the Contadora Group efforts.

The foreign ministers also noted that rebel forces with bases in neighboring countries, in an attempt to destabilize the governments of the area, have increased their activities in recent weeks.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama announced that they will make direct contact with their Central American colleagues in the next few days to plan the joint meeting in Panama City beginning on 29 April.

EL SALVADOR'S UNGO ON U.S. CANCELLATION OF VISA

PA090403 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has admitted that rebel forces caused the Army 30 casualties during an ambush in Cuscatlan Department.

Meanwhile, the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric reported that at least 30 of the 65 persons who disappeared in the month of February are in the regime's repressive corps prisons. This office also said that 26 other persons captured by the death squads at the end of January and the beginning of February were not included in the report.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], has said that the U.S. State Department blundered in canceling his U.S. visa. Ungo said that it only proves that the U.S. Government is not interested in holding a dialogue or negotiations to solve the Salvadoran problem. He denied that he was going to the United States to collect funds for Salvadoran guerrilla forces, as the U.S. State Department alleged.

Ungo said that he has always visited the United States at the invitation of U.S. institutions and that his visa was valid until 1985.

SALVADORAN ARMY ALLEGEDLY USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PA090127 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered Persons of El Salvador has charged in Mexico City that the United States is using chemical weapons in El Salvador. A bulletin released by that Salvadoran organization states that the use of these weapons has been proven, although its effects on man, soil, and the ecology have not been fully studied.

The document adds that the chemical weapons most frequently used by the Salvadoran Army, which are supplied by the U.S. Government, are napalm, white phosphorus, and the defoliants.

REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE, STRIKES IN EL SALVADOR

CCE Workers Strike

PA071148 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Violent clashes have been taking place in the northern part of San Miguel Department in El Salvador, where the regime's elite troops have been unsuccessfully trying to dislodge the guerrilla forces from their positions for the past few days. Official Salvadoran Army sources admitted that 10 soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in clashes in that region during the past few hours.

Other reports say that the Salvadoran Air Force has stepped up its bombing of rural areas close to Suchitoto, some 35 km north of San Salvador, and in the vicinity of the Guazapa Volcano.

Meanwhile, it was learned that more than 300 employees of the Salvadoran Central Electoral Council [CCE] were fired by the CCE authorities, and that 400 of their fellow workers have gone on strike to demand their reinstatement. This strike by the CCE workers has worsened the difficult sociopolitical situation in El Salvador, where some 65,000 state workers have been on strike for more than 3 weeks demanding salary increases.

Regime Bombs Guazapo Area

PA080112 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN of El Salvador, has reported that the regime plans to launch a big retaliation operation in Usulutan Department. The regime plans to use elite troops, artillery, and the Air Force, the rebel radio said in cautioning the people to adopt protective measures.

Radio Venceremos said that the indiscriminate bombing of areas close to the Guazapa Volcano continues and that there is bitter fighting in various points of San Miguel Department where Salvadoran Army troops have suffered more than 50 casualties.

In another broadcast, Radio Venceremos denied a military report in which the regime had announced the death of guerrilla Commander Joya, Carmelo Garcia, during a clash in the town of Sesori. Radio Venceremos said that this revolutionary leader is now more alive than ever and will be interviewed by that radio station in the near future.

Radio Farabundo Marti, meanwhile, has reported that guerrilla units have surrounded troops from the 5th Infantry Brigade at the road leading from El Copinol to San Vicente. The guerrilla forces are urging the troops to surrender, telling them that their lives will be respected.

In San Salvador, the General Association of Public and Municipal Employees has demanded punishment for the killers of one of its members, Oscar Lopez Martinez, who died at the hands of policemen on 3 April in circumstances that have not been clearly explained.

Clashes in Cuscatlan

PA081945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Salvadoran regime's troops have suffered 32 dead and at least 35 wounded at the hands of FMLN forces as a result of various clashes in Cuscatlan Department. Road traffic to Suchitoto was paralyzed as a result of the fighting.

Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that in one of the clashes, one of the regime's units composed of elite troops from the Cazadores Battalion, Military Detachment No 5, and the Finance Police was eliminated. The regime's force was supported by artillery fire. The guerrilla forces took 8 prisoners and seized 35 M-16 rifles, 1 90-mm cannon, 2 M-60 machine guns, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 4 PRG-77 radios, and much ammunition.

The Press Committee of the Armed Forces [COPREFA] has admitted that the troops that fell in one of the clashes were moving from Guazapa Volcano to Cojutepeque. Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the Salvadoran Air Force continues its indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population in the area near Guazapa.

Meanwhile, the legal aid office of the Catholic Church of El Salvador has stated that at least 30 of the 35 persons who disappeared in February are in jails of the regime's repressive bodies.

Army Battalions Defeated

FL101638 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] In the last 2 weeks, Salvadoran guerrillas have put out of operation three companies of ranger battalions [batallones cazadores] trained by U.S. advisers, according to Radio Farabundo Marti reports. The source indicated that one of these companies was defeated on the road from San Martin to Muchitoto on 6 April. The others were overcome in San Vicente and Tejutepec in March.

Reviewing the action of recent days, the clandestine Salvadoran radio station pointed out that in one action near Guazapa, FMLN forces ambushed the Army, killing about 30 and wounding 35. At the same time, Radio Farabundo Marti said that since midnight, the Army had conducted an indiscriminate bombing in the Departments of Cuscatlan and Cabanas.

GUATEMALAN COUNTERINSURGENCY CHIEF REASSIGNED

FL051410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The commander of the counterinsurgency operations carried out recently by the Guatemalan Army in southeast Guatemala has been replaced and fighting continues in that area, according to the ENFOPRENSA Agency.

Colonel Rolando Hernandez, chief of Army Base No 13, with headquarters in the city of Mazatenango, Department of Suchitepequez, located 158 km from Guatemala City, has been assigned to an administrative post. According to ENFOPRENSA, the measure has been interpreted as the implicit recognition of the failure of the military offensive that has been carried out for the past 20 days against forces of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms operating in that area.

Reports from Suchitepequez indicate that fighting is continuing in the municipalities of Chicacao and San Miguel Panan, in which the Army has suffered nine casualties. It was also reported that the government troops had urgently requested reinforcements for other military bases.

REBELS AMBUSH GUATEMALAN TROOPS, CAPTURE WEAPONS

PA071146 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] One officer, two specialists, and three soldiers of the Guatemalan Army have been ambushed by fighters of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP], one of the organizations that make up the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, in (Munton) municipality, Huehuetenango Department. A military vehicle was destroyed and four Galil rifles and one M-1 carbine were recovered in the action. The ERP reported that it sustained no casualties in the successful operation, which reaffirms the victorious advance of the people's revolutionary war in Guatemala.

Clash With Army in San Marcos

PA090410 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has reported that guerrilla forces last Wednesday opened fire on a military patrol near the village of Poco, in the municipality of Nuevo Progreso, San Marcos Department.

The Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms [ORPA] also reported that rebel forces inflicted 15 casualties on the Army during a clash on 23 March in the municipality of La Reforma, San Marcos Department. The same source added that 2 days later, in the same place, the rebel forces clashed with government troops, inflicting many casualties.

NEWSMEN 'MISTREATED' AT HONDURAN MILITARY BASE

PA090357 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] One U.S. and two Honduran newsmen were mistreated by a U.S. soldier while engaging in the performance of their work at the (Jamastran) military airport in Honduras. It was learned that two reporters of the newspaper TIEMPO, published in San Pedro Sula, were deprived of film which they used at a type of military base installed in that zone and were later expelled from the region along with a reporter of the U.S. press agency, UPI.

The newsmen were brusquely deprived of their equipment by a U.S. sergeant, in spite of having a permit from the U.S. command. The sergeant said that they could not have any information on, much less take photographs of the U.S. Army work in that zone, which is the scene of the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers Grenadier I.

EUROPEAN LEADERS ON MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS

PA100420 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has said in Madrid that the mining of Nicaraguan ports is a very serious offense. He was deeply concerned about the fact that U.S. newspapers had reported that the CIA was involved in the sabotage against Nicaragua.

Gonzalez held a news conference, together with Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky, former chancellors of FRG and Austria respectively, in the gardens of La Moncloa Palace. As leaders of Socialist International, Gonzalez, Brandt, and Kreisky criticized the mining of Nicaraguan ports, an action they say violates international agreements on navigation and worsens the Central American conflict.

NICARAGUA ACCUSES U.S. AT THE HAGUE COURT

FL101914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Nicaragua has charged before the International Court of Justice that the U.S. Government has organized and directed the military invasion of Nicaragua's territory and the mining of its harbors. The Nicaraguan petition was presented to the international tribunal headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, by Nicaragua's ambassador to the Netherlands, Carlos Arguello.

The announcement made by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry indicated that the claim against the Reagan administration deals with military actions and sabotage that the United States is organizing and leading against the people and economy of Nicaragua. The Foreign Ministry estimated that about 15,000 individuals are participating in a declared [as heard] war against Nicaragua, which is being carried out by the CIA. The mining of the ports is only one aspect of this war.

The competence of The Hague Tribunal over disputes and affairs for which there is a provision in the UN Charter was not recognized by Washington, which hastened to state that it would not recognize for 2 years any judgment by The Hauge Tribunal on matters concerning the United States and Central American countries.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATE TO ECLA RAPS U.S. ACTIONS

PA090110 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] During the closing session of the 20th meeting of ECLA, a resolution was approved against foreign interference in Central America, in favor of peace in this region, and in support of the Contadora Group's efforts.

Miguel Vigil, the head of the Nicaraguan delegation, accused the United States of providing funds for the aggression against his country and organizing the mining of the Nicaraguan ports. The Nicaraguan delegate to the ECLA meeting added that his country is the only one in Central America that is facing an aggression by the U.S. Government, which has cost many human lives and losses of more than $1 billion.

The resolution approved in Lima also rejects discriminatory or coercive measures for political motives and endorses the total exercise of human rights in the Central American region.

The 20th ECLA meeting was basically positive, because the region confirmed fundamental criteria, even with the isolated opposition of the United States, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has said. In statements to the information agency PRENSA LATINA, Cabrizas stressed that the meeting demonstrated the firm resolve of the subcontinent regarding the problems of adjustment in view of the crisis, the foreign debt, and the U.S. imperialist stance.

The Cuban foreign trade minister noted that the Latin American group at the meeting condemned the United States for its actions in Central America, especially against Nicaragua, and he echoed a resolution which underlines the need for the countries of the area to secure peace and socioeconomic development.

NICARAGUA TO SEEK ADVICE ON ELECTORAL MATTERS

PA060550 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Mariano Fiallos, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council, has announced that Nicaragua will ask eight other countries to provide advisory services on electoral matters and will take special measures on the border to ensure that the 4 November elections are carried out smoothly. Fiallos said that the countries that have asked to cooperate in this matter are Finland, Sweden, France, Spain, the FRG, Portugal, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Fiallos said that it is very difficult to determine the cost of the electoral campaign at this point, but he added that for the time being the Nicaraguan state has allocated $600,000 for each of the parties, which are authorized by law to receive financing from other sources.

CHILEAN COURT GRANTS SAFE-CONDUCT TO MIR MEMBERS

PA062158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The Chilean Supreme Court has decided to grant safe-conducts to four militants of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left who took refuge in the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago 80 days ago. Official sources in the Chilean capital said that the final decision will be made in a few hours by the head of the regime, General Augusto Pinochet. If Pinochet makes an affirmative decision, the four militants -- Elba Duarte, Pamela Cordero, Jaime Jonvanovi, and Jose Aguilera -- will be allowed to travel to Ecuador, which has granted them provisional residence permits.

It was also learned in Santiago that two Army corporals were arrested and are being held incommunicado in relations to the February 1982 murder of Tucapel Jimenez, president of the National Association of Government Employees.

Other reports reveal that Waldo Mora, secretary of the Metropolitan Journalists' Council, was released after being detained for more than 3 hours. Mora was arrested during a clash between police and students in the nation's capital.

Militants Leave for Ecuador

PA090439 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Jaime Insunza, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] and Leopoldo Ortega, leader of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, were expelled from Chile today and sent to Brazil, according to a report that has not been officially confirmed. Insunza and Ortega were kidnapped last night during two actions carried out by groups of unidentified armed civilians who used cars to travel through several areas of Santiago, the capital city. Press reports said that agents of the so-called National Information Center, the former National Intelligence Directorate, are responsible for the kidnappings.

Other reports datelined Santiago, Chile, stated that the four members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] who remained for 82 days as refugees at the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago have left for Ecuador.

The curfew established by Augusto Pinochet's regime will once again be enforced on Saturday and Sunday in Santiago.

CONSUL EXPELLED; BOMB ATTACKS REPORTED IN CHILE

PA090030 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] French Vice Consul Yvonne Legrand has definitely left Santiago; she was declared persona non grata due to her support for Chilean political refugees and her active role in defense of human rights in Chile.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that an attack was perpetrated in Santiago against secret police headquarters, which were hit many times by machine gun fire from a passing vehicle.

Another attack was perpetrated at the beach resort of Vina del Mar, where a device explode in front of another repressive center of the Pinochet tyranny. Chilean news media report that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front was responsible for the two attacks.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WILLING TO SEEK AGREEMENT

PA101957 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19], a Colombian guerrilla group, has announced that it has reached an agreement with the Popular Liberation Army, EPL, to increase the struggle but also to seek a peace agreement with the government of President Belisario Betancur. Andres Amarales, one of the M-19 leaders, said at a news conference in Bogota that his movement could halt activities in less than 24 hours, but this is conditioned on the government accepting a national dialogue with the participation of students, the church, workers, the Armed Forces, and all the sectors of the Colombian population.

Amarales urged President Betancur to renew the talks he initiated with the M-19 in October of last year in Madrid. He said that his organization is maintaining a dialogue with distinguished friends from the Peace Commission, although there are no official negotiations.

The guerrilla leader said that the armed clashes of the past few days in Cauca Department are the result of war situations that will continue until there is a dialogue.

Last night there were two dynamite attacks. The M-19 has claimed credit for both of them. One of the attacks was against a military barracks in Bogota, and the other against installations of the Pichincha Engineers Battalion in Palmira, Cauca Department.

COLOMBIAN REBELS OCCUPY CAUCA MUNICIPALITY

PA071157 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Press dispatches have reported that joint commandos of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the 19 April Movement [M-19] have occupied Corinto, a municipal capital in Cauca Department, damaging the village police station and killing Sergeant Alfonso Torres Arati, the chief of police there. Four other policemen were wounded in the action.

It was also reported that the guerrillas occupied the village jail, freed eight inmates, and burned the Corinto court files. The rebels withdrew from the village this morning.

A state of siege has been in effect throughout Cauca Department since the end of March.

Reports today indicate that heavy clashes have taken place between rebels and the Army in that Colombian department.

Attack Army Garrisons

PA092023 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Colombian guerrillas attacked the headquarters of the Codasi Battalion in Cauca Department on Sunday, but there have been no reports thus far on the results of this action. The guerrillas also staged a dynamite attack on the Pichincha Battalion Garrison in Cali, Valle del Cauca Department. The attack was carried out with a car bomb that exploded some 100 meters from the installation, causing some damage.

Clashes have been reported between Army troops and the insurgents, who occupied Corinto in Cauca Department on Wednesday. All of these actions have been attributed to the 19 April Movement guerrilla organization.

RESIGNATION CONFIRMED OF PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER

PA102027 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has confirmed the resignation of Peruvian Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb. Schwalb presented his irrevocable resignation in a letter to President Fernando Belaunde Terry, basing his decision on the new economic policies adopted by the government after the recent withdrawal of former Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian Government was victorious in its use of police and emergency measures to control the impact of the transportation workers' strike -- which began this Monday -- in an effort to freeze the price of gas. In response to the strike, the government closed schools and increased the number of buses in the state bus company, opening new emergency routes with 500 drivers. It was pointed out that to face the strikers, 5,000 policemen were deployed.

PERUVIAN DEPUTY STRESSES SOVIET DETENTE EFFORTS

PA090035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Peruvian Deputy Alejandro Olivera has stated in Lima that the message by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary, to the Socialist International reiterates the disposition of this country to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. Chernenko recently sent a letter to the Socialist International in which he urged that urgent and effective measures be taken to return to a climate of detente. Alejandro Olivera underscored Chernenko's words regarding the necessity of an honest and constructive dialogue and about Soviet efforts to maintain peace and halt the arms race. At the same time he charged that the United States is intensifying international tensions and is intent on emplacing new atomic rockets aimed at the socialist countries of Europe.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN GRENADA POSTPONED

PA062145 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The judicial proceedings against the 20 persons involved in the overthrow and assassination of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop have been postponed until 25 April. Bernard Coard, Hudson Austin, and nine others have been formally accused of an act of terrorism that resulted in the assassination of Prime Minister Bishop and three of his ministers. Bernard Coard's defense attorney and his wife have requested that the proceedings be postponed until after the general elections scheduled for late this year. They have stated that such a judicial proceeding can only be carried out under a constitutional government.

BLANCO ANNOUNCES IMMINENT AGREEMENT WITH IMF

WA102205 Rome IPS in English 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, April 7 (IPS) -- The Government of the Dominican Republic will reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund next week, despite widespread opposition to the move. In a national address last night, President Salvador Jorge Blanco announced that the new agreement will open the second phase of the $450 million extended fund facility signed with the IMF in early 1983.

Negotiations with the Fund "have practically concluded," he said, adding that his government will sign a letter of intent with the IMF at the end of the month.

Majluta Opposes Accord

FL101426 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 5 Apr 84 pp 1, 13

[By Octavio Mata Vargas]

[Excerpt] President of the Senate Jacobo Majluta yesterday issued a "dramatic" call for President Salvador Jorge Blanco not to sign the expanded facility agreement with the International Monetary Fund because signing it would mean -- in addition to a business slowdown combined with high inflation -- the loss of the government's freedom or autonomy to manage the country's economy and finances.

He indicated that the fact that fertilizers and all raw materials having to do with the agriculture industry would pass over to the parallel market or to what is called the "intermediate market" would have serious consequences for the nation. Majluta estimated that the measure would have a multiplier effect that would reduce investment in the country "even below what it already is." He included in this estimate the construction industry, which is currently semiparalyzed by the economic policy that has been implemented, particularly fiscal policy.

The president of the Senate said it seemed that the president is being influenced to continue the agreement before his trip to Washington. "I believe that I am obligated to tell the president that if he continues the agreement, he is going to be commiting an error that he will regret," Majluta said.

Liberation Party To Protest

FL051245 [Editorial Report] Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 5 April announces that the Dominican Liberation Party, PLD, which is led by Juan Bosch Gavino, has organized a march to be held Sunday, 8 April, staring at 1000. The marchers will be protesting the increase in the cost of living, asking for an increase in wages, and demanding that the government not approve IMF measures.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON REASON FOR LEAVING UK OUT OF GRENADA

FL052145 Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 5 Apr 84

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 5 (CANA) -- Britain apparently was not fully informed by the United States of its plan to invade Grenada last October at the request of Caribbean countries because of London's policy that it is not responsible for the security of its former colonies after independence, Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said today.

Miss Charles, who as chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) played a key role in the intervention, also said the seven-nation OECS did not inform Britain of the planned invasion. "At the time of the event, we had no word from them (Britain) and I personally did not get in touch with them," she told reporters, adding "but you know the British have always made it abundantly clear to us that when we got independence that they would not be responsible for our security anymore." Miss Charles was reacting to a report published today by the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee which said Britain was kept in the dark deliberately by Washington of the plan to invade Grenada. The intervention on October 25 was prompted by the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half his cabinet in a military coup six days earlier. The report also said the Grenada crisis showed that Britain was insufficiently attuned to the feelings of Commonwealth Caribbean states, adding there was a widespread feeling in the Caribbean that Britain had failed its friends.

Miss Charles said the OECS had informed the British high commissioner in Barbados about the events in Grenada. She said that during constitutional talks in Britain before Dominica gained independence in 1978, the British "made it quite clear that they would take no part in securing us in the future." "...I would say that this is the view they have taken from independence and they carried it through in the Grenada event," Miss Charles said.

GRENADA

CUBAN DIPLOMAT TRIED TO HIDE ARMS CACHE

FL101924 Bridgetown CANA in English 1725 GMT 10 Apr 84

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 10 (CANA) -- When Julian Torres Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada, was thrown out of the island after the United States and Caribbean peace-keeping forces' intervention last October, he left a big problem behind.

The Cuban Embassy, located at Morne Jaloux, a residential suburb of St George's, was an arsenal, security officials charged after they reported finding an assortment of hand guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and nearly a million rounds of ammunition.

Torres Rizo's difficulty was that he could not pack this stuff and take it with him. The peace-keeping force would never have allowed it. So, he left the problem with Gaston Diaz, the solitary diplomat who stayed behind "to look after Cuban interests."

Initially, while the Cuban Embassy was under close guard by the peace-keeping force, Diaz could do nothing about the problem. Then the guard was eventually withdrawn and Diaz it seems put a plan into action. His movements sometimes left his domestic staff baffled, but the keen eyes of Viclyn Wint, a Grenadian maid employed at the embassy, picked up a development. "It was early in February that we noticed a growing pile of earth in the backyard of the embassy," she said. Every morning when we came to work it was bigger than it had been the day before, but none of us could figure out where it was coming from." It was later discovered that Diaz, or someone he had hired, had been digging a hole through the concrete floor of a large cupboard in one of the inner rooms of the embassy. Conceivably working under the cover of night, a hiding place was made for the guns and ammunition. Trudging back and forth, he dug out the mould and added it to the pile in the backyard.

Then, about the middle of March, Diaz told the domestic staff that he was leaving. He would go back to Cuba on the 19th, he said, and they should come to the embassy on that morning when he would let them have whatever groceries he had left. Wint said that when the staff got there on the 19th, Diaz was out of sight but his girl friend was present. The girl friend tried, unsuccessfully, to find the groceries and, eventually, had to call Diaz to help her.

"When he came out to us," Wint said, "his hands and forearms were all covered with cement mortar and, from what the police have found, I believe he must have been then covering up the hole with the guns." Three days after Diaz left, the police searched the embassy and discovered a large quantity of ammunition in one room. Apparently, Diaz had not dug a big enough hole to hide everything. The ammunition was found in three large drums soaking in what appeared to be a rust-preventing liquid.

On that day, residents of the area heard a loud explosion in the Cuban Embassy compound. Explaining this, a spokesman for the police said that in addition to the ammunition they had found some strange device. "We did not know what it was," he said, "and so it was detonated for security reasons." Taking away the cache of ammunition, the police left two private security guards to watch the premises. James Bowen and Dominic Williams of the Grenada Security Association discovered a still larger cache.

Bowen and Williams noticed that in the room where the ammunition was found, there was a large cupboard, the concrete floor of which looked different from the surrounding concrete floor. Curious, they knocked on the floor and discovered that, in the cupboard, the concrete gave back a distinctly hollow sound. Suspicious, they reported this to the police who broke through the concrete, finding the rifles and other weapons. Describing the hole into which he had descended to help bring up the guns, Williams said it is abou five feet deep and four feet square. "It was dark down there," he said, "and I was not happy standing in the hole. I did not know if there was anything there to explode." But he need not have worried.

From a defective water pipe in the embassy yard hundreds of gallons of water had leaked under the foundations and into the weapons hiding place. When found, the carefully stored weapons had already started to rust.

LABOR RELATIONS MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL101948 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 10 (CANA) -- Guyana and Cuba have signed a memorandum for continued collaboration in labor, social security, and cooperatives, a government statement said. The memorandum was signed during a previously unannounced visit to Havana by Manpower and Cooperatives Minister Kenneth Denny. The release said the visit "was highly successful and a similar delegation from Cuba would visit Guyana shortly." "While in Cuba, the minister held discussions on future collaboration between Guyana and Cuba in labour relations and management, wages, administration, social security, and occupational health and safety," the statement said.

Denny told CANA he was invited to Havana by his Cuban counterpart, Joaquin Benavides Rodriguez, and that he met vice president and secretary of the Council of Ministers and of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran.

NAACIE CLAIMS ESTATES IGNORING CHECKOFF DEAL

FL101800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1738 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 10 (CANA) -- A Guyana sugar union which called a strike last month over a controversial pay issue, has complained that it has since been subjected to incidents of harassment by the state-run industry.

The National Association of Agricultural Commercial and Industrial Employees (NAACIE) claimed the management of various sugar estates had refused to deduct union dues from members for the month of March, as is provided for in the collective agreement between the union and the industry. NAACIE General Secretary Nankishore Gopaul has written the chief industrial relations manager of the Guyana Sugar Corporation, drawing his attention to the matter.

Gopaul also claimed that a number of its members who have been acting in higher positions prior to the NAACIE strike, "have been unjustifiably reverted to their substantive posts." In some cases, Gopaul said, the acting positions are still vacant, and he described the action "as a move designed to intimidate the workers."

"These developments are viewed very seriously by the union and can lead to an unstable industrial climate within the industry," the union said. The corporation said both claims by NAACIE were being investigated.

NAACIE called a strike of its 1,200 members from March 5 to 19 to back demands for the implementation by Guysuco of a court order granting its members wage increases.

$2.1 MILLION DEFENSE BOND ISSUE SOLD OUT

FL072002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1432 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 7 (CANA) -- Guyana's latest issue of defence bonds -- a record 2.2 [as received] million dollars (one Guy dollar; 27 cents U.S.) -- has been fully subscribed, government officials here said. President Forbes Burnham, who was on hand to witness the large turn out of ministers and other public servants, businessmen, and ordinary folks, said afterwards, " I am heartened by the response."

The issue of 2,120,125 dollars worth of defence bonds was the largest ever, a spokesman for the defence bonds committee said. The sale broke the record on May 29, 1982, when 1.2 million dollars (G) in bonds were sold, the spokesman said.

Burnham said "defence must not only be seen in terms of an invasion or a breach of the country's territorial integrity, but defending the economy by developing the resources in some of the remote parts of Guyana."

Before the latest issue, accumulated defence bond sales had totalled 12.8 million dollars (G). The defence premium bonds campaign was initiated two years ago in the face of government's concern over neighbouring Venezuela's persistent claim to nearly 70 per cent of Guyana's territory.

RELIGIOUS MONTHLY URGES CENSURING FORBES BURNHAM

FL061606 Bridgetown CANA in English 1504 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 6 (CANA) -- CARIBBEAN CONTACT, the monthly newspaper of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), has suggested it's about time Caribbean governments and institutions act to censure Forbes Burnham's "repressive" Guyana Government and save that country from becoming another Grenada. The paper was reacting editorially in its April issue to the recent passage of labour legislation in Guyana which, among other things, gave the president the power to decide if and when there will be made increases in the public sector.

"Guyana should not be allowed to become yet another Caribbean territory where the options for its future are presumed to be violent revolution or extra-regional invasion by invitation, owing to lack of will by the rest of the Caribbean to take peaceful yet firm action in support of the Guyanese people's struggle for liberty and survival," CONTACT said. "Time and time, it has been pointed out that had regional institutions and government's taken stronger action to condemn and isolate the (Eric) Gairy administration for its human rights abuses in Grenada...there would not have arisen the need or the popular demand for its forcible removal by the NJM (New Jewel Movement) revolution in 1979," the paper said.

"The people of Guyana over the last 20 years of unrelieved rule by the PNC (People's National Congress) have been made to suffer abuses as severe, if not worse, than those suffered by Grenadians under Gairy." U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada last October after a radical NJM faction effected a military takeover in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and more than 100 people died. "Yet their sacrifices, protests, and non-cooperation with an illegitimate regime have to some extent been blunted by a lack of support in the Caribbean and elsewhere by those who continue to carry on business as usual with the Georgetown administration," the editorial said.

The Guyana Government rushed the controversial piece of legislation through Parliament after a strike had spread through the vital sugar industry. The industrial action, called by the National Association of Commercial Agricultural and Industrial Employees (NAACIE), was to protest the state's delay to pay a court-ordered wage increase to a worker. The approval of the bill effectively killed the wage increase. CONTACT said the legislation had "yet again underlined the agony of the struggle of the Guyanese people under a repressive regime no longer accountable to the population."

MEXICO

POLISH TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES, SEEKS MORE TRADE

FL102142 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Jerzy Kapuscinski, Poland's vice minister of foreign trade, said on arriving today in Mexico City that Poland is looking for ways to increase its foreign trade with Mexico. He stated that at present, the volume of foreign trade between the two countries is $30 million, and that during this visit he, along with Mexican authorities, will study the possibilities of increasing this to $40 or $50 million.

Kapuscinski said that Poland already has several agreements with Mexico, which may not have been used efficiently, and that matters pertaining to trade, industrial cooperation, and fishing would be discussed during his visit. He added: Our country wants to enter into new branches and sectors; I am referring to basic foodstuffs and heavy industry.

Kapuscinski also said that the fourth session of the Mexican-Polish Mixed Commission will be held in Mexico, presided over by the foreign trade ministers from both countries.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL ACCORD ORGANIZES OPPOSITION RALLY

PY060015 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Apr 84 p 7

[Excerpt] A meeting organized by the National Accord to support freedom of the press and the right to work took place last night at the Casa del Pueblo [headquarters of the Febrerista Party]. It was attended by many people, including leaders and supporters of the National Accord; journalists of the newspaper ABC COLOR; Liberal Radical Party Deputies Carlos Doldan Riego, Luis Kallsen, and Percio Francio; and leaders of the Authentic Colorado Movement, Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron.

Juan Carlos Saldivar was the first to speak to announce the objectives of the meeting. He was followed by Waldino Ramon Lovera, a member of MOPOCO [Colorado Popular Movement]. In his speech, Lovera reported the arrest of Antonio Gonzalez Prieto, who was detained for a traffic violation and for refusing to obey the orders of the officer in charge of his surveillance. Later, he spoke about the U.S. Embassy's explanation [concerning charges of subversion hurled at the MOPOCO] by saying that "this is the most concrete confirmation of our inalienable democratic ideals." He recalled that the original charter of the Colorado Party guarantees freedom of the press and the struggle which the nation's civilian and military forefather, General Bernardino Cabellero, waged for this ideal, "now betrayed by the upstarts, imposters, and usurpers of human rights."

Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, announced the impending return to Paraguay of Domingo Laino, which is scheduled for 29 April, "because nothing in the Constitution prohibits him from doing so."

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR -- This morning Gianguido Lanzoni presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner as the new Italian ambassador to Paraguay. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Apr 84 p 8 PY]